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OHIO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNA--ETC(U)

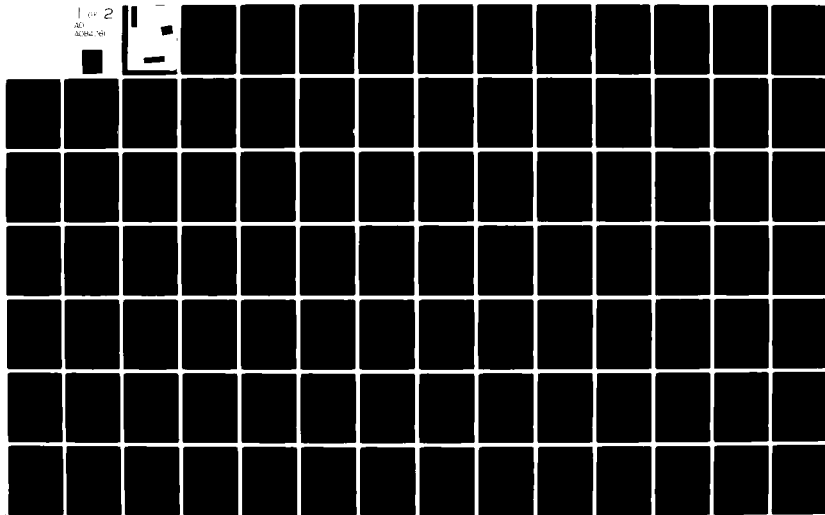
OCT 77 J B RICHARDSON, R C CARLISLE

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Introduction: The Area, Goals and Limitations of the Study.

The authors of this study have been asked to compile and present a summary of prehistoric and historic cultural resources from the inception of the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to the western border of that state. Additionally, we were asked to examine the slack water navigation limits of both the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers which unite at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio. This report consequently covers approximately 7 rivermiles on the Allegheny above the forks of the Ohio and approximately 12 rivermiles on the Monongahela in addition to the approximately 40 rivermiles of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the Pennsylvania border with the state of Ohio.

The Ohio River, of course, has long represented an important inland water route to the interior of North America undoubtedly as important in the prehistoric past as it was for the initial and subsequent European populations that have contributed to the present ethnic diversity of western Pennsylvania. The prehistoric and historic period inhabitants have, however, left behind markedly different signs of their passing. For the prehistoric peoples, our data are limited to those recovered by archaeological means. The historic period, though much better documented, also witnessed tremendous alterations in the physical terrain of the area and concomitant technological developments which have tended to blur its archaeological potential. This sequence of rapid building and re-building is particularly pronounced in the Pittsburgh area. The heavy industry of the area and the importance of the Monongahela, Allegheny, Beaver and Ohio Rivers for the transportation of the products of that industry has meant that much of historic interest has already passed from the scene. The awareness of the exponential rate of this destructive influence dictates that a serious, multi-discipline study of the cultural resources of the area be undertaken both to elucidate areas of importance which have already been subjected to destructive forces and to propose suitable measures, such as nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, to prevent the unwarranted alteration of sites which have survived. Frequently, the removal of above-ground structures leaves sub-surface evidence of the site which is amenable to study via archaeological methods of increasing sophistication. It is therefore important that data relevant to sites which have been destroyed be collected and assessed for their potential archaeological value.

A sufficient study of the problems outlined above would go far beyond the mere summary presented here. We have instead attempted to present in attenuated form, a synopsis of historical and archaeological data relevant to such an undertaking. In this attempt, we have limited ourselves primarily to secondary historical sources for the area, which are numerous. No single work, however, deals exclusively with prehistoric and/or historic site locales within the confines of the study area of this report which is defined as roughly 1 kilometer on either

side of the Ohio River in Pennsylvania and its major tributaries as outlined above. We have attempted therefore to sift through much of the historical data for western Pennsylvania and to contrast and compare the findings in that data relevant to an assessment of the cultural resources of the study area. The county histories of both Allegheny and Beaver Counties have been extremely useful, with the reservations that usually accompany the use of these late 19th century documents. For the Pittsburgh area in particular several sources pertinent to establishing the geographical location of sites of historic importance are available. These are included in the general bibliography for western Pennsylvania history, while other sources are found in the individual county histories presented elsewhere in this report.

Not unexpectedly, cultural resources of prehistoric nature are less well known than sites of the historic period. Many such sites have undergone partial or total destruction within the study area as the result of riverbank erosion and/or subsequent commercial development. In the absence of any comprehensive prehistoric site survey for the area, we are here limited to summarizing the frequently scanty information on prehistoric sites accumulated over the years by the Section of Man of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. The section of this report which deals with prehistoric cultural resources summarizes such data as are available for the study area itself while presenting a culture-history summary heavily based on data from outside the study area.

Any investigation such as this must necessarily set some temporal limits. We have attempted to assess as much data as possible pertinent to the earliest record of man in the area. The terminal date for the study, however, was quite arbitrarily set at 1900 A.D. since much of the present day industrial complexion of the area was established by that time. Further, the dramatic increase in the amount of data available to adequately assess the cultural resources of the area from 1900 to the present day would have necessitated a report at least as comprehensive as that presented here for the entirety of man's record in the Ohio Valley of Pennsylvania from the time of his coming.

The results of this study are presented in the report which follows. The data relevant to the prehistoric cultural resources of the area are presented first together with an appropriate bibliography of archaeological reports and papers for the western Pennsylvania area. Cultural resources of the historic time period follow with a brief historical summary of the study area followed by a description of salient historic sites along the Allegheny, the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers in Allegheny County, and the Beaver and Ohio Rivers in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Bibliographies relevant to the history of western Pennsylvania in general with select, individual histories for Allegheny and Beaver Counties follow. It should be noted that extensive referencing in the historic cultural resources section has not been attempted since this would have added considerably to the length

of the report. Additionally, most of the information contained in this section of the paper has been gleaned from the major secondary historical sources noted in the bibliographies. Continuous reference to these same sources would have proved both needless, repetitive and dull. Location maps which identify the positions of recorded archaeological sites in addition to approximate locations of historic period sites on the National Register of Historic Places and the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places accompany this report in the form of USGS 7.5' maps.

A final note should be added regarding the discussion of historic period sites. Rather than discussing the sites in alphabetical order or by time period, we determined that a clearer picture would be formed in the eye of the reader by first discussing sites on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers farthest removed from their confluence at Pittsburgh and then proceeding "down" each of these rivers to Pittsburgh and from Pittsburgh down the Ohio to the western Pennsylvania border.

Prehistoric
Cultural Resources

Introduction

The project region falls within the geographic boundaries of Allegheny and Beaver Counties in western Pennsylvania and includes one kilometer on either side of the slackwater, navigable limits of the Allegheny, Monongahela, Ohio and Beaver Rivers to the Ohio-Pennsylvania border.

The methodology used in this study, was perforce, restricted to published sources and unpublished site records in the Carnegie Museum. Since much of the study area is heavily industrialized, all of the prehistoric archaeological resources cited in the literature or available from the Carnegie Museum's survey files have been either totally destroyed or badly disrupted. It is paramount that prehistoric sites not known for the survey region be located, for it is our impression that numerous prehistoric sites do exist in the impact area, but have not received the attention that they merit. Historic sites in the impact zone are numerous, but except for a few that are either known through local historical sources or are on the National Register, little is known of the historic resources that exist. A building and historic records survey must be undertaken before many of these sites disappear.

The information on both prehistoric and historic sites in the impact area can be said to be very poor as the following discussion will make evident.

Upper Ohio Valley Prehistory: A Summary

The overall framework for the prehistory of the Upper Ohio River zone can be found in Griffin (1967), Dragoo (1976) and Ford (1974); while the specific chronology for the region is detailed in Mayer-Oakes (1955). The latter relates the cultural sequence that is currently operable in this region. Mayer-Oakes' sequence is divided into six periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Prehistoric and Historic. The temporal framework has been altered in the intervening period since his publication, basically due to the large number of radiocarbon dates now available (Johnson n.d.) and to the intensive excavations at Meadowcroft Rockshelter carried out by the University of Pittsburgh, directed by Dr. James Adovasio (Adovasio et al. 1975 and 1977).

The cultural sequence that we outline here then is basically that of Mayer-Oakes with modifications made in light of the past 25 years of research in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia. The principal cultural stages and their approximate ranges are detailed below:

Industrial	1800 - Present
Historic	1650 - 1800 A.D.
Late Woodland	900 - 1600 A.D.
Middle Woodland	100 - 900 A.D.
Early Woodland	1000 - 100 B.C.
Transitional	2000 - 1000 B.C.
Archaic	7500 - 2000 B.C.
Paleo-Indian	15000 - 7500 B.C.

Paleo-Indian Period. 15,000 - 7,500 B.C.

In light of the results of the investigations at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwest Pennsylvania, the Paleo-Indian period in western Pennsylvania, and ultimately the New World must be re-evaluated, particularly in regard to its temporal span. The Paleo-Indian period is normally restricted in date from 10,500 to 7,500 B.C., which, until recently has coincided with the dates on Clovis projectile point manifestations. Prior to 10,500 B.C., a pre-projectile period, has been proposed (MacNeish 1976). The deeply stratified Meadowcroft Rockshelter and data from elsewhere in the New World provide increasing evidence that lithic projectile point complexes are present by 14-15,000 B.C.

The cultural assemblage from Stratum IIa at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (14,225 - 11,290 B.C.) (Adovasio et al. 1975 and 1977)

includes blades, a knife form (the Mungai knife), various flaking debitage and significantly an unfluted Clovis projectile point dated ca. 11,000 B.C. The importance of Stratum IIa for future investigations in the Upper Ohio Valley is that deeply buried cultural deposits in both the terrace formations and the floodplain of the Upper Ohio may well exist in late Pleistocene geological contexts.

Clovis fluted projectile points have been found on islands and alluvial floodplains of the Upper Ohio, (Mayer-Oakes 1955: 130) and at various scattered locations in Allegheny and Beaver Counties. Clovis stations in the vicinity of the study zone are the Russo Farm (36AL89) (George 1976) located in Allegheny County and the Kellogg Farm site in Butler County (McConaughy et al. 1977).

The Paleo-Indian period, represents an adaptation to late Wisconsin glacial environments and resources. The Wisconsin ice front at its maximum southern extent was located 72 kilometers north of Pittsburgh, and during the period of the initial occupation of Meadowcroft Rockshelter (ca. 15,000 B.C.) a fully circumglacial environment existed in the Cross Creek drainage. Pleistocene faunal resources may ultimately be located in Paleo-Indian sites in western Pennsylvania, either in rockshelters, in riverine deposits, or in bog localities.

Diagnostic artifacts for the Paleo-Indian period are: Clovis projectile points (fluted and non-fluted) (Mayer-Oakes 1955; Adovasio et al. 1977), the Mungai knife form (Adovasio et al. 1975, 1977; McConaughy 1977), and small blades (Adovasio et al. 1975 and 1977).

Early Archaic 7500 - 5000 B.C.

Although some investigators prefer to classify a series of projectile point types into an intermediate period (Plano) between the Paleo tradition and the Archaic, we are subsuming this period under the early Archaic. The lanceolate-Plano tradition is a continuation of the previous Paleo-Indian period, but it is essentially a period little understood in the northeast, due to the paucity of lanceolate point styles (Funk and Schambach 1964; Ritchie and Funk 1973). Scattered finds of lanceolate projectile points occur in the Ohio Valley and have been found in situ in the Sawmill and McConnell Sites in Ohio and from surface finds in the Upper Ohio (Mayer-Oakes 1955; Buker 1970).

The Early Archaic represents a readjustment to a new set of environmental conditions brought on by the retreat of the glacial ice and the extinction of a wide range of late Pleistocene fauna. The subsistence base for increasing populations of hunters and gatherers was founded essentially upon modern flora and fauna. The intensifi-

cation or the broadening of the Archaic economic base was probably ultimately responsible for an increase in the population and thus in the number of sites and artifacts that can be attributed to this period.

Environmental factors have been used to suggest that in the north-east during this period, the environmental situation was such that only a sparse population could be supported (Fitting 1975). This may, however, be due to the fact that many of these Early Archaic sites are deeply buried under alluvial deposits or in other inaccessible geological locations.

There are two main stations for the Early Archaic in the near vicinity of the Upper Ohio drainage: The St. Albans site (Broyles 1966, 1971, 1972) in West Virginia and Meadowcroft Rockshelter (Adovasio et al. 1975 and 1977) on Cross Creek, a tributary of the Ohio, in southwest Pennsylvania. The St. Albans site (7,900 - 6,210 B.C.) includes Kirk points, St. Albans Corner Notched, LeCroy's and Kanawha's. On the basis of four Tennessee sites, radiocarbon dates and relationships elsewhere in the east, Chapman (1976) has proposed that the above point styles represent horizon styles that are restricted to specific time periods (see also Tuck 1974): Kirk Corner Notched cluster (7,500 - 6,900 B.C.), St. Albans Side Notched and LeCroy's (6,900 - 5,800 B.C.) and Kanawha's to between 5,800 - 5,000 B.C.

The above projectile point styles are prevalent in many local collections and suggest that Early Archaic sites may exist in the impact area (Mayer-Oakes 1955; Buker 1969, 1970; George 1971, 1976). The Boarts site in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, also includes Kirk Corner Notched, LeCroy's, and Thebes-like Points (Adovasio et al. 1974). Although Meadowcroft Rockshelter was occupied at this time, no diagnostic points from the unit above Stratum IIa and below Stratum IIb have yet been found, probably due to an extensive roof fall during this period (Adovasio et al. 1977).

Diagnostic Point Types

Untyped Lanceolate Forms

- Kessel Side Notched (Broyles 1966)
- Kirk Corner Notched (Broyles 1966)
- MacCorkle Stemmed (Broyles 1966)
- St. Albans Side Notched (Broyles 1966)
- LeCroy Bifurcate Base (Broyles 1966)
- Kanawha Stemmed (Broyles 1966)
- Thebes-Like (Adovasio et al. 1974)

Middle Archaic 5000 - 3500 B.C.

During this period, marked by a warming trend called the altithermal, a broadly based subsistence pattern is evident. Both forest and riverine products continue as the mainstay of the economic system, however, regional complexes and outside relationships are still defined upon projectile point styles. In the Lower Ohio drainage, sites which represent the loci of specific subsistence pursuits are more common (fishing, shellfish gathering, hunting stations and seasonal nucleated settlements).

In lower Stratum IIb, of Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Stanly points, Halifax and Morrow Mountain types have been recovered (Adovasio *et al.* 1977) and dated to between 5000 and 3500 B.C. Big Sandy points have been described for the Chartier's Creek Valley by Buker (1970).

Late Archaic 3500 - 1500 B.C.

With the advent of the Late Archaic, the Upper Ohio was more densely occupied. In addition to a continuation of a broad based subsistence pattern, evidence of the intensive utilization of wild plant foods is more abundant. The technology for the processing of wild plant foods is present (mortars, pestles and nutting stones), as well as the technology relating to riverine resources (nets, fish-hooks). The late Archaic sites are located in the floodplain zones, on the Ohio River terraces and in many small rockshelter sites. The Globe Hill shell midden on the Ohio River, Half-Moon site, Watson site, the Rohr and Dixon Rockshelters in northern West Virginia, and the McKees Rocks Site on the Ohio in Pennsylvania among others have formed the basis for the separation of the Late Archaic into two separate periods; the Laurentian and the Panhandle Archaic. Initially it was felt that these two periods were contemporaneous (Mayer-Oakes 1955), but they have now been proven to represent two separate temporal spans: The Laurentian from 3,500-2,000 B.C. and the Panhandle Archaic which is noted for its Steubenville points circa 2,000 B.C. (Dragoo 1959 and George 1971). The Laurentian is characterized by the continued exploitation of riverine resources and the intensive harvesting of wild plants. Until recently, the Laurentian was the earliest and best known Archaic manifestation in the Upper Ohio Valley. The Laurentian tradition has been identified in stratified contexts at the Sheep Rock Shelter, in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, Meadowcroft Rockshelter, and the Dixon and Rohr Rockshelters in West Virginia as well as at the Boarts site (Dragoo 1959; Michaels and Smith 1967; and Adovasio *et al.* 1974 and 1977). In addition to Laurentian artifact types, Lamoka points are present at the Wadding Shelter (George 1975), in the Chartiers Valley (Buker 1970) and are known from the Scioto Valley of Ohio (McKenzie 1967) leading investigators to speculate that the early Archaic Lamoka of New York may ultimately be derived from farther west.

The Laurentian populations were adapted to a forest, lake, stream-river ecology and resource base, and their technology reflects their subsistence pursuits and technological specialization to a perishable wood and basket material culture. There are no major base camp sites in the Upper Ohio that are comparable to those in New York (Brewerton, Lamoka Lake, and Geneva) for the Laurentian and Lamoka phases, however, Brewerton and Lamoka projectile points are found in most collections in western Pennsylvania.

Diagnostic Artifacts:

Genesee Points (Ritchie 1971)
Brewerton Side Notched Point (Ritchie 1971, Buker 1970)
Brewerton Corner Notched Point (Ritchie 1971, Adovasio et al. 1977)
Brewerton Eared Notched Point (Ritchie 1971, Adovasio et al. 1977)
Normanskill Points (Ritchie 1971)
Vosburg Points (Ritchie 1971)
Otter Creek Points (Ritchie 1971)
Lamoka Points (Ritchie 1971, Buker 1970, George 1975)
Steubenville Lanceolate and Stemmed Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

The end of the Archaic period is represented by projectile points which are assigned to the Snook Kill, Normanskill, Savannah River and Vosburg types, all of which are found in stratified contexts in Stratum IIb and the lower section of Stratum III in Meadowcroft Rockshelter (Adovasio et al. 1977).

The Archaic period in the Upper Ohio has its cultural ties with two major geographic zones. During the Early and Middle Archaic, the cultural affinities are with the Carolina Piedmont, while during the late Archaic, the cultural adaptations and technology are the product of New York and southern Canadian based forest adapted populations. Thus the Upper Ohio presents an opportunity to solve some of the major problems that have confronted archaeologists working in the area. Cultures from the southeast would of necessity have moved up the Ohio and the Allegheny in a northerly direction into New York, while New York based complexes would have moved in the reverse direction through the same topography and riverine systems. The overlapping distribution of southern and northern Archaic cultures suggests that the Upper Ohio may have been a major crossroads of north-south movement for millennia. In the following Woodland periods, cultural contacts with other areas continue to influence and dominate the Upper Ohio.

The Transitional Period

Except for projectile point types, this period is not well-defined in western Pennsylvania. The Transitional period is normally defined by the addition of soapstone bowls and a new series of projectile point styles to an essentially Late Archaic life style, arising out of the Carolina Piedmont and Atlantic coastal zones (Kent et al. 1971; Turnbaugh 1975).

Diagnostic Artifacts:

Orient Fishtail Points (Ritchie 1971)
Perkiomen Points (Ritchie 1971)
Susquehanna Broad Points (Ritchie 1971)
Soapstone Vessels (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

Early Woodland 1000 - 100 B.C.

The Woodland tradition begins with the addition of pottery to the artifact inventory, the onset of mound construction and evidence for domesticated plants as additions to the economic system. The Adena complex, centered in the Scioto River region of Ohio and on the Kanawha River of West Virginia, includes Half-Moon ware, (also called Fayette Thick by some), Adena point types, burial mounds, blocked-end tubular pipes and reel-shaped gorgets.

The earliest evidence for Half-Moon cordmarked wares in the Upper Ohio is from Meadowcroft Rockshelter dated to 865 B.C. (Johnson 1977). This earliest of Woodland ceramics is found in the basal levels of many western Pennsylvania rockshelters and multi-component sites such as Georgetown in Beaver County (Mayer-Oakes 1955), and the Watson site, Hancock County, West Virginia, (Dragoo 1956) the Half-Moon site near Weirton, West Virginia, (Fetzer and Mayer-Oakes 1951), McKees Rocks Mound, on the Upper Ohio, (Dragoo 1963) the Wadding Shelter (George and Bassinger 1975) and the Split Rockshelter (Herbstritt and Love 1975) in Armstrong and Elk Counties of western Pennsylvania.

Although the distribution of Half-Moon cordmarked and Adena point types is found throughout much of the Upper Ohio, burial mounds are restricted to the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers (McKees Rocks, Crall and Peters Creek mounds). All of these sites, however, were excavated prior to the development of modern archaeological techniques. The McKees Rocks Mound and adjacent Woodland period village site, constitute the largest and most important prehistoric sites in Allegheny and Beaver counties. The McKees Rocks Adena mound, now destroyed, has been extensively reported upon and provides the best information on the

Adena complex in the upper section of the Ohio in Pennsylvania (McMichael 1956). The 122 diagnostic artifacts for this period are presented in tabular form by Dragoo (1963: 170-174).

The economic base of Adena and other early Woodland complexes has been usually assumed to have been based upon the intensive harvesting of wild plants and the use of diverse aquatic resources and land fauna. Ford (1974) feels that agriculture did not become an important additive to the subsistence pattern until 700 A.D. However, recent evidence from Meadowcroft rockshelter, demonstrates that squash was present by 800 B.C. and corn by 400 B.C. (Adovasio *et al.* 1977). Thus, when future investigators deal with sites of this period, extreme caution must be taken to utilize sophisticated techniques for the recovery of domesticated plants which may eventually allow us to answer one of the prime questions in northeastern prehistory - how early was an agricultural economy present.

There is increasing evidence that the Early Woodland Adena populations were at least partially dependent upon domesticated plants as part of their diet; however, the question of whether these cultigens were a pervasive element of the economic system remains open and is of no minor archaeological importance.

The Early Woodland reflects the continuation of many aspects of the Late Archaic subsistence patterns, including long range trade relationships and sedentary village life with the addition of an elaborate mortuary complex, pottery and domesticated plants.

Diagnostic Artifacts:

(see Dragoo 1963 for list of 122 traits for this period)

Half-Moon Cordmarked (Mayer-Oakes 1955)
Adena Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955)
Meadowood Points (Ritchie 1971)
Flint Creek-like (Adovasio *et al.* 1977)
Conical Mounds (Dragoo 1963)

Middle Woodland 100 B.C. - 900 A.D.

The Middle Woodland period is associated with Hopewellian complexes which developed out of the Early Woodland Adena culture. In Ohio, Hopewell is characterized by elaborate earthwork enclosures with large burial mounds. The interaction sphere of Hopewell included much of the eastern United States and extended into the West. The best known site, is the Watson site in Hancock County, West Virginia, excavated by Dragoo (1956) and by the University of Pittsburgh in 1971 (Maslowski 1973 and Munson and Munson 1972). The mound groups in

western Pennsylvania have been discussed by Carpenter (1951). The Watson site was a major floodplain village with an associated mound and the main pottery type for this period was first isolated here. Watson Ware occurs in most Middle Woodland sites in the Upper Ohio in both floodplain and rockshelter contexts [e.g. Meadowcroft, Wadding, etc. (George and Bassinger 1975 and Johnson 1977)].

The McKees Rocks Mound also was utilized during the Hopewell period (McMichael 1956). Although the cultural affinities of western Pennsylvania Hopewell are with the Hopewell heartland in Ohio, the pottery styles are not typical of classic Hopewell. Hopewell in the Upper Ohio represents a "diluted" Hopewell which influenced many Middle Woodland cultures on the Ohio Frontier.

Diagnostic Artifacts:

Watson Cordmarked (Dragoo 1966)
Watson Plain (Dragoo 1956)
Raccoon Notched Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955)
Jack's Reef Corner Notched Points (Ritchie 1971)
Rossville Points (Ritchie 1971; George and Bassinger 1975)
Synders Points (Ritchie 1971)

Late Woodland 900 - 1600 A.D.

During the Late Woodland Period mound burials disappear, and fortified sedentary villages predominate in western Pennsylvania. This period can be equated with the Monongahela culture, and village sites are found on floodplains, hilltops, and in saddles between hills. The village normally was surrounded by a stockade which enclosed circular houses arranged around a plaza. In addition to triangular projectile points, shell and (less frequently) limestone tempered pottery with corded and plain surfaces are hallmarks of the period.

The large number of sites, suggest that population was increasing and placing pressure upon agricultural lands. Although our data for Early and Middle Woodland agriculture are scanty, the Late Woodland Monongahela were full-fledged agriculturalists.

In addition to Monongahela communities in central and southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia, there are ties at the McKees Rocks site with the Madisonville Focus of Fort Ancient (Baker 1968), as well as farther north with McFate, the pottery of which has been recovered in small quantities from Monongahela sites (George 1977 and Johnson n.d.).

Monongahela has been divided into three phases: the Drew Phase, Middle Monongahela and the Johnston Phase (George 1974 and 1977; Buker 1970 and 1975). Johnson (1977) states that Monongahela pottery is a development out of Watson Ware. The Drew Phase dates to between 900 A.D. and 1,000 A.D.; Middle Monongahela to between 1,100 - 1,300 A.D. and the late Johnston Phase to 1,300 - 1,600 A.D. This chronology, in dispute at the moment, has not been extensively published upon (Johnson, personal communication).

It appears that at European contact, the Monongahela had virtually disappeared although there is evidence that during the Johnston Phase, a few European trade items were filtering west of the Alleghenies through a series of other Indian intermediaries.

Diagnostic Features

Stockaded Villages

Triangular Projectile Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955; George 1975)

Monongahela Limestone Tempered Pottery: Corded and Plain
(Mayer-Oakes 1955)

Monongahela Shell Tempered Pottery: Corded and Plain (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

McFate Incised (Johnson n.d.)

Madisonville Focus-Like Pottery (Buker 1968)

Recommendations

It is difficult to determine which prehistoric sites in the literature or in the site records of the Section of Man of the Carnegie Museum warrant further investigation. The listing of sites clearly reflects 1) the lack of an up-to-date, systematic survey of the prehistoric cultural resources in the impact area, 2) the excavation of only two major sites: McKee's Rocks mound and village and the Ohioview sites and 3) the lack of adequate recording of the sites (size, depth of cultural deposits and cultural materials observed or collected) that are presented in the following table.

Because of the paucity of the data on the presence of archaeological sites in the impact zone; it is crucial that any planning for a survey of the extant prehistoric sites consider the following: 1) the impact area is essentially an archaeological unknown; 2) the possible presence of buried floodplain locality sites such as the St. Albans and Ice House Bottom sites in West Virginia and Tennessee; 3) use of watercraft to inspect the eroding banks of the rivers for archaeological sites.

In essence the prehistoric cultural resources in the impact area are poorly known and are certainly not a true reflection of the

prehistoric remains that lie buried along the banks of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. Because of the lack of precise data on the actual nature of the sites in the survey area, all of those sites should be re-examined where possible to determine if any of them merit further attention. The recent Status Report on the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (Smith and Herbstritt 1977) and the report, Archaeological Sites in West Virginia as of January 1976 (West Virginia Archaeological Society Newsletter) will give further investigators a clear idea that only a small percentage of the archaeological resources have been discovered to date. This is due, mainly to the lack of intensive surveys (Mayer-Oakes 1955, is an exception) in the project area. A massive effort on the level of the Missouri Basin Surveys should be funded and undertaken, before more of the prehistoric cultural record is destroyed.

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Site Listing Codes

The codes presented on the following pages provide a consistent and expeditious mechanism for ordering the data accumulated on those prehistoric sites discussed in this report. These sites are summarized in the following charts by cultural period, river mile location, elevation, etc. Finally, a listing of individual prehistoric sites by cultural period is presented.

Codes for Site Listings

County:	Al. Allegheny County
	BV. Beaver County
Types of Sites:	RS Rockshelter
	SM Shell Mound
	ST Stone Mound
	CM Conical Mound
	OM Other mound shapes
	IB Isolated burials
	C Cemeteries
	BS Buried site
	M Midden
	MA Manufacturing station
	HC Camp site
	Q Quarry site
	VI Village site
	OT Other
	S Surface
	SM Stratified-multicomponent
	P Petroglyph
	HI Historic site
	LC Log cabin
	HS Historic village
	HT Historic Inn or tavern
	HM Historic mill
	HP Historic pottery works
	HG Historic glass works
	HS Historic shipyards
	HF Historic Iron furnaces
	HI Historic industrial site or factory
	HS Historic stone house
	HM Historic military
Cultural Periods Represented:	PR Prehistoric
	A Archaic
	W Woodland
	PI Paleo-Indian
	1. Indeterminate or other
	2. Clovis
	3. Other
	EA Early Archaic
	1. Lanceolate-Plano
	2. Kirk
	3. St. Albans
	4. LeCroy
	5. Kanawha
	6. Other

- MA Middle Archaic
 - 1. Stanly
 - 2. Halifax
 - 3. Morrow Mountain
 - 4. Other
- LA Late Archaic
 - 1. Steubenville
 - 2. Brewerton
 - 3. Lamoka
 - 4. Genesee
 - 5. Normanskill
 - 6. Vosburg
 - 7. Other
- T Transitional
 - 1. Orient Fishtail
 - 2. Perkiomen
 - 3. Susquehanna Broad
 - 4. Other
- EW Early Woodland
 - 1. Adena
 - 2. Other
- MW Middle Woodland
 - 1. Hopewell
 - 2. Other
- LW Late Woodland
 - 1. Monongahela
 - 2. McFate
 - 3. Fort Ancient
 - 4. Other
- H Historic
 - 1. Shawnee
 - 2. Delaware
 - 3. French
 - 4. British
 - 5. American
 - 6. Ethnic
 - 7. Other
- ID Indeterminate
- U Unknown
- D Destroyed
- PD Partially destroyed
- E Excavated
- T Tested
- I Intact but covered by fill

Site Conditions:

National Register Status:	NR	On National Register
	E	Eligible
	PE	Potentially Eligible
	U	Eligibility unassessed
Location of Records:	CM	Carnegie Museum
	UP	University of Pittsburgh
	WP	William Penn Memorial Museum

Summary of Prehistoric Sites by Cultural Period											
PT	Archaic	EA	MA	LA	Woodland	EW	MW	IW	H	Unknown	
36AL5	36BV53 36BV91? 36BV135? 36BV139? 36BV144 36BV148	36AL7 36BV8	36BV9	36AL5 36BV132 36BV133	36AL13 36AL137 36BV6 36BV30 36BV41 36BV44 36BV129 36BV134	36BV5 36BV10? 36BV130 36BV132 36BV133 36BV144	36BV130	36AL5 36AL7 36AL155 36BV2 36BV4? 36BV9 36BV51 36BV53 36BV144	36AL91 36BV1 36BV32? 36BV33? 36BV147	36AL6 36AL12 36AL119 36AL120 36AL139 36AL140 36AL141 36AL84 36AL92 36AL61 36BV7 36BV12 36BV27 36BV29 36BV45 36BV46 36BV55 36BV80 36BV85 36BV90 36BV92 36BV94 36BV95 36BV97 36BV131 36BV145	
Totals	1	6	2	1	3	8	6	1	9	5	26 = 68

Pages 24-28 are
classified and will not
be released.

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Historic
Cultural Resources

Goals and Methodology

The goals of the assessment of cultural resources of the historic time period were to accumulate data pertinent to establishing the locations and nature of historic Indian and historic Euro-American sites within the confines of the study area, to evaluate their potential for inclusion on the National Register, and to assess any residual potential for historical archaeological investigations within this now heavily industrialized area. "Historic sites" in this context may include extant or demolished buildings, and site locales in areas which have undergone subsequent re-building. These have been culled primarily from secondary histories concerning Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania in general. In addition, sites listed on the National Register, sites currently in nomination for the National Register, and sites listed in the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places are included. No primary research was undertaken either in the library or in the field although consultation with the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation and with the staff of the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Office, Harrisburg was most beneficial. This methodology naturally has its limitations. In many cases, only approximate locations of sites can be given, and of course, the data are no more accurate than the secondary histories from which they are drawn. Where possible, river mile and distance from river bank are provided. In other cases, street addresses provide a more accurate location, particularly within the confines of the City of Pittsburgh which contributes a disproportionately large share of our sites.

In the narrative of the general historical development of the study area, it has been found convenient to employ a tri-partite division: The Colonial Period, ca. 1650-1783; The Expansionist Period, 1783-1800; and the Industrial Period, 1800-1900. There is nothing sacrosanct about either the names applied to these boundary markers nor to the time range given to each of them. Certainly neither the Colonial nor the Industrial Periods were without their expansionist component, nor was the Expansionist Period untinged with early industrial rumblings. The names and time ranges for each of these periods seek rather to encapsulate only major trends within each. With their limitations, these divisions have provided convenient ordering devices around which to structure our historical account.

The Colonial Period ca. 1650-1783

The geography and hydrography of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have played an important role in its historical development. The rivers, by and large, are ill-equipped for east-west transport or travel, and the northeast to southwest trending Appalachian chain long provided an effective barrier to communication with or settlement in western Pennsylvania. Thus, while eastern Pennsylvania and the Indian tribes resident there were subject to rather early contact with Europeans, western Pennsylvania remained relatively isolated except

to a few intrepid traders until the middle of the 18th century. In a sense, the term "colonial" can be applied as much to the Shawnee and Delaware Indians whom the French and English found in the Ohio River Valley in the 18th century as it can to early European settlers who shortly followed. It seems certain that neither of these Indian groups possessed a history of lengthy residency in the area. The fate of the late Woodland Monongahela peoples who resided in the area prior to ca. 1600 is unknown. Although late Monongahela sites do show evidence of European trade goods, this most probably was the result of Indian to Indian rather than European to Monongahela trade. The Monongahela show no clear cultural affiliations with either the Delaware or Shawnee, both of whom appear to have migrated to western Pennsylvania in the late 17th and opening decades of the 18th centuries. The Delaware had originally occupied nearly all of the territory from Delaware Bay to Manhattan Island and along the west bank of the Hudson River to Kingston, New York. Their history of contact with Europeans is lengthy, possibly extending back as far as 1583. As European population pressure increased after the Penn grant of 1681, the Delaware made sporadic migrations into middle and finally western Pennsylvania. The Shawnee, long known for their peregrinations, also contributed to the Indian population of western Pennsylvania, some "moving in" as late as 1744.

The history of the European exploration of the Ohio River Valley could only follow the resolution of several wars among the pre-eminent Indian powers of Pennsylvania and New York. These wars in turn came hard on the heels of the development of the fur trade which by 1640 had seriously depopulated the fur bearing animals north of the Pennsylvania/New York boundary and between the Hudson and Genesee Rivers. In a series of wars between 1649 and 1675, the Iroquois emerged as the paramount Indian force in the area at the expense of the Susquehannocks, the Petun and Huron, and the Neutrals and Eries. As a result of these wars, the Ohio River Valley was pulled more firmly into the sphere of European trade while at the same time experiencing Delaware, Shawnee and to a lesser extent, Iroquois settlement. The number of white traders into the Ohio country also increased as did competition between English and French merchants, anxious to establish monopolistic trading rights with Indian residents. Ironically, the first known trader in western Pennsylvania was neither English nor French but the Dutchman Arnout Viele who together with a group of Shawnee seems to have come down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers in 1692 at the behest of the English governor of New York.

From the end of the 17th century until the resolution of the French and Indian War at the battle of Quebec, the history of the Upper Ohio River can be thought of in terms of increasing friction between the two world powers, France and England, in competition for economic and geo-political control of the area. Increasingly, as well, the Iroquois and other tribes under their hegemony were caught up in the struggle through involvement in the economic symbiosis of trade. Indians were lured or cajoled into making agreements of exclusive trading rights and vast tracts of land were "purchased" as each European power attempted to strengthen her grip on the area.

Concurrently, the population pressures generated primarily by English speaking settlers from eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Connecticut seeking the rich western Pennsylvania farmland tended to offset any proclivity which the Indians may have shown for dealing with the English trader whose goods were both more readily available and generally less expensive than those of his French counterpart.

The Iroquois in particular were well aware of being caught in this closing vise whose two jaws were England and France. As early as 1701, they concluded an agreement with the French at Montreal stipulating that they would remain neutral in any war between the two powers. In return, the French agreed not to pass through Iroquois territory, now effectively including the Ohio River Valley, to attack the English. Such agreements did not prevent either the English or the French from attempting to sway the loyalties of the Delaware or Shawnee on the Ohio, however. By 1728 at least, the French dispatched trading emissaries like Cavalier to practice "dollar diplomacy" among the Ohio River Indians and in 1731 he brought a gunsmith to repair the muskets of the Shawnee, for whom they also built houses.

Much early interest was also shown in the geography of the area. Although the Frenchman Rene Robert Cavalier de la Salle may or may not have actually descended the Ohio to the Falls in 1669-70, by 1729 M. de Lery, the chief engineer of Canada had embarked on a topographical mapping mission on the Ohio as far as the entrance of the Miami River, making use of the famous water/portage route from Lake Erie to Lake Chautauqua and from there by a short passage into the headwaters of the Allegheny. Thus, the celebrated journey by Pierre Joseph Celoron de Bienville (or Blainville) and Father Bonnecamp down the Ohio in 1749 to claim the Ohio for the French crown was far from the first such trip although it represented the strongest show of force which the French made in the area prior to the establishment of garrisons along La Belle Rivière in the opening years of the 1750's.

The English were also active along the Upper Ohio at this time through the influence of early traders such as James LeTort, Edmund Cartlidge, Henry Baily, Jones Davenport, Conrad Weiser, George Croghan, and James Logan.

Despite the flurry of activity which both the English and French showed in the Ohio, its essential isolation is attested to by the continuing lack of good maps of the area in the first half of the 18th century. The first map to show the Ohio in any form may well be Jacques Marquette's of 1673-4. Marquette explored only the lower reaches of the Ohio, however, advancing perhaps as far up river as the rapids. The Franquelin map (ca.1682) and the Coronelli global projection of 1688 both show sketchy "guesses" at the course of the river. The same problem applies to Louvigny's 1697 and Hennepin's 1698 maps. John Patten's map of 1752 was one of the first to place the origin of

the Ohio within the western boundary of Pennsylvania, while George Mercer's map (ca. 1753) made for the Ohio Company showed many of the river's tributaries. George Washington's map, drawn as a result of his expedition to the French ordered by Virginia governor Dinwiddie in 1753 is one of the earliest drawings to give a good representation of the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, an area which Washington greatly preferred for the establishment of the Ohio Company fort over the proposed site at McKee's Rocks near the mouth of Chartier's Creek. It should be noted, however, that the first extensive hydrological mapping of the river did not take place until after the conclusion of the French and Indian War conducted by Harry Gordon, George Croghan, Thomas Hutchins and George Morgan in 1766.

Forbes' campaign of 1758 against the French at Fort Duquesne succeeded in gaining control of the forks of the Ohio for the English only 3 years after the disastrous defeat of Major General Edward Braddock near the banks of the Monongahela a few miles above the present site of Pittsburgh. Although the French maintained control over Forts Machault, LeBoeuf and Presque Isle on the Allegheny for another year, the English were firmly in control of the area around Pittsburgh, named after British Prime Minister Sir William Pitt.

An uneasy peace was maintained for the next several years, but Fort Pitt was subjected to Indian attacks in 1764 during the uprising named after the Ottawa chief, Pontiac. Although many other English posts fell, Fort Pitt withstood the siege until the arrival of Colonel Henry Bouquet in August of 1764. At the battle of Bushy Run, near Pittsburgh, Bouquet defeated a combined force of Seneca, Delaware and Shawnee. Later in the same year, he advanced farther west and concluded a peace treaty with the Indians on the Muskingham River in Ohio.

Shortly after the conclusion of a peace conference presided over by George Croghan in 1765, the trading firm of Baynton, Wharton and Morgan sent no less than 4 trading expeditions down the Ohio River, which now more than ever before truly served as the "Gateway to the West". Although the Proclamation Line of 1763 officially forbade settlement west of the line, enforcement was difficult and Indian discontent again mounted until the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in November of 1768 by which the English and the Pennsylvania proprietors sought to purchase all lands east and south of the Ohio down to the mouth of the Tennessee River. The treaty in effect opened the Ohio Valley to more settlement by an increasing tide of pioneers.

The years between 1768 and 1800 witnessed tremendous changes for the Ohio River Valley in Pennsylvania. Politically, the area endured the confrontation between Pennsylvania and Virginia over boundary disputes which had its major repercussion in the form of Dunmore's War in 1774. After years of negotiations, the boundary line was agreed upon in 1781 although the actual running of the line was not accomplished until 1785. The British abandoned Fort Pitt in 1777, and the fort, in an increasing state of dilapidation, remained in colonial control

during the American Revolution. For much of the war, Pittsburgh served as the center for the American Department of the West under such commanders as Edward Hand and Lachlan M^cIntosh. M^cIntosh, employing colonial units from both Virginia and Pennsylvania established Fort M^cIntosh, a fortification of considerable size, at the confluence of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers in the fall of 1778. Although the Ohio River Valley in Pennsylvania saw no major pitched battles during the Revolution, the entire area was subject to repeated Indian raids provoked by the British at Fort Detroit in an attempt to draw troops away from the major theaters of action along the eastern seaboard. Both M^cIntosh's expeditions of 1778 and Crawford's ill-fated expedition of 1782 were directed against British influenced areas to the west and drew many of their participants from both Virginian and Pennsylvanian residents of the Valley. At the conclusion of the American Revolution, thousands of settlers were anxious to move north of the Ohio River and out into the western lands which lay beyond.

The Expansionist Period 1783-1800

From what has already been said, it is readily apparant that the expansion of the American frontier west of the Ohio River Valley is not a phenomenon which simply post-dates the American Revolution. It was, however, the land cessions obtained from the Indian nations after 1783 which enabled this expansion to reach full flower. Specifically, another treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784 followed by the Treaty of Fort M^cIntosh in 1785 secured much of present day state of Ohio for future settlement. Settlers also moved down the Ohio into Kentucky in flatboats, many of which were constructed in the region of the forks of the Ohio.

This expansion was not without its opponents; sporadic but nonetheless terrifying Indian raids continued throughout the 1780's. The lure of land, however, was great. Its fascination was increased by the establishment of the depreciation lands, bounty land to be given to veterans of the American Revolution in the area north and west of the Allegheny. Land grants ranging from 200 to over 2000 acres were given out from October, 1786 until 1810.

Continued Indian trouble in the 1780's dictated that some form of concerted action was necessary. Josiah Harmer, commander of the First American Regiment moved out to the frontier and down the Ohio first to Fort M^cIntosh and then farther, establishing outposts all along the Ohio River. Though he himself was militarily unsuccessful, it was only a matter of time until the Indian threat was quelched, and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers in August of 1794 assured the westward expansion of American culture.

Western Pennsylvania was a beehive of activity in the closing years of the 18th century. New roads, towns and businesses began to flesh-out what had once been wilderness. Coraopolis (then called Middletown), McKeesport, Lawrenceville, East Liberty, McNair's Town

(Wilkinsburg), and Birmingham on the south side of the Ohio River were all laid out by the early years of the 19th century. Allegheny County was established in 1788, Beaver County in 1800. Pittsburgh was finally selected as the county seat of the former in preference to the separate city of Allegheny which developed across the Allegheny River and did not merge with its sister city until 1907. The beginnings of industrial growth were also evident increasingly in these latter years. In iron making, glass manufacture and ship building in particular, the Ohio River Valley in Pennsylvania was to contribute a large and disproportionate share.

The Industrial Period 1800-1900

After the end of the Revolutionary War and the Indian Wars which followed, the region around Pittsburgh became the locus of a series of major industries that rose and fell with the economics and political events of the period. As has been pointed out in the previous historical section, Pittsburgh is strategically located to take advantage of water and coal resources. Of prime importance to the industrialization of western Pennsylvania were the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers critical for the transportation of both raw products and finished goods. Pittsburgh soon became a primary industrial center for production of those essentials which supported the country's westward expansion, and early markets for Pittsburgh products were found both to the west and farther south along the Mississippi.

The Glass Industry

The earliest major industry to develop in western Pennsylvania was the glass industry. There were 2 main centers of glass production in western Pennsylvania at the turn of the eighteenth century: the area around New Geneva (Greene County) and Pittsburgh.

Many of Pittsburgh's early glass factories were located on Pittsburgh's southside. The first glass furnace here was built by Isaac Craig and James O'Hara in 1795. The Craig and O'Hara glassworks was the first to use coal instead of wood to fire its furnace. Craig and O'Hara located their furnace on the southside to take advantage of the plentiful coal deposits on "Coal Hill", now Mt. Washington. In 1804 Isaac Craig relinquished full ownership to James O'Hara who continued the business for the next 10 years.

The Ohio Glassworks was established on the north side of the Ohio River just opposite the head of Brunot's Island ca. 1800-1801 and produced window glass. Although most early glass works in the area concentrated upon the production of window glass, by 1807 the Robinson and Ensell Glassworks (in 1808 called Bakewell and Ensell;

in 1809, Bakewell and Co.; in 1813, Bakewell, Page and Bakewell and later the Pittsburgh Glassworks) manufactured flint glass tableware, and it became one of the most famous glassworks in Pittsburgh.

In 1809 3 glassworks were in operation in Pittsburgh and in 1812 these were joined by the Birmingham Glassworks also located on the southside. By 1831 there were 20 glassworks in western Pennsylvania; 8 of which were in Pittsburgh. Between 1823 and 1836, the Stowbridge Flint Glassworks, Robinson, Anderson and Co., The Fort Pitt Glassworks, The Union Flint Works, McKee, Salisbury and Co., The Penn Glassworks, The Penn Black Flint Glassworks and the Birmingham Flint Glassworks were in operation.

In 1837 13 glass factories were producing in Pittsburgh. By 1840, there were 38 glass manufacturers and cutters throughout Western Pennsylvania. Twenty-six of these were in Allegheny County. Eight flint glassworks, 7 vial furnaces and 11 window glass works were in operation in the Pittsburgh district by 1850. Six years later 45 glassworks and 9 window glass factories could be found throughout Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

Although the Civil War had a disruptive influence on the merchandising of glass, the industry soon recovered and by 1870 32 glassworks operated in Allegheny County. These houses produced fully half the national output of glass. In 1890, Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania glassworks ranked third in production behind the ever expanding iron and steel industry. Glass is still a major western Pennsylvania industry, though no longer produced in Pittsburgh proper.

Cotton Industry

The cotton industry of Pittsburgh was a principal rival to glass making during the 1800-1860 period. In 1803 Samual Haslam established a cotton fabric works on Wood Street, where cotton was carded for spinning wheels. By 1825, the area in the vicinity of Wood and Liberty Streets was jammed with cotton factories. The Pheonix Steam Cotton Factory, the Arthur and Sons Mill, the McIllroy factory on Market Street and others were in full operation by this time.

Raw cotton was imported from the south via the Ohio River, and by 1825, Pittsburgh was a major producer of cotton fabrics. In the national depression of 1837 the cotton industry underwent a major decline but regained its vigor by 1840. The 7 Pittsburgh cotton mills thrived until 1850 when 2 major events sounded a local death knell for the industry. In 1850, the Ohio River dropped to a point where cotton could not be transported to market by water, and by August of that year, many Pittsburgh mills had ceased operation. Moreover the textile industry of New England had cut drastically into the Pittsburgh markets. With the onset of the Civil War in 1860, supplies of raw cotton and markets in the south were cut off and with these additional problems

the cotton processing industries of the Pittsburgh area soon ceased operations.

The Iron and Steel Industry

The first iron foundry was established in Shadyside (Pittsburgh) in 1793 by George Anshutz, but two years later the furnace was closed due to a lack of wood for charcoal and other raw materials. In 1805, McClung, Smith and Gormly opened a foundry in Pittsburgh and it was from here that Admiral Perry's fleet on Lake Erie was supplied with cannon and shot during the War of 1812. Pittsburgh had no blast furnaces during this early period, but in surrounding counties there were numerous furnaces. Stimulated by the low cost of iron ore and coal, the iron industry soon began to take shape.

In 1812, Christopher Cowan constructed a steam driven rolling mill in Pittsburgh. The number of steam mills increased with time and in 1859 a blast furnace was built by Graff, Bennett and Company (the Clinton blast furnace) on the south bank of the Monongahela between the point bridge and the former West Virginia railroad bridge near Carson Street. Three blast furnaces were built in Beaver County, 2 on the Beaver River in 1808 and 1858.

With the Mexican War, Pittsburgh became a center for munitions and armament production and by 1860, steelmaking had become a vital western Pennsylvania industry. In 1855 the Bessemer process was being used in many mills and the production of iron switched to steel between 1860 and 1870. In 1859, James Laughlin built 2 blast furnaces on the north side of the Monongahela and by 1864 Andrew Carnegie had entered the iron industry by purchasing a 1/6 interest in the Iron City Forge Company. During the Civil War, Charles Knapp's Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry at 28th Street in Allegheny, supplied the Union army with 3000 cannon, including the 20 inch Columbiad models, which had a range of 4 miles or more. At this time, the Pittsburgh district was the major iron producer of the north, and 5 years later Pittsburgh was producing fully 40% of the country's iron.

In 1870 there were 33 rolling mills in Allegheny County. The steel industry became a giant during the 1880's and Andrew Carnegie became its prime mover. With the establishment of the Edgar Thompson Steel Company in Braddock in 1874, the Bessemer process became the technological cornerstone of the steel industry. In a series of reorganizations, the Homestead mill was added in 1883, and soon after the Duquesne Steel Works, the Beaver Falls Mills and in Pittsburgh proper, the Lucy furnace, the Keystone Bridge Company and the Upper and Lower Mills were erected. All of these became incorporated as the Carnegie Steel Company Ltd. It was the largest coke and steel company in the world and employed 30,000 workers in 1892. The necessity of good transportation routes have insured that long stretches of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio River banks are covered with these steel making facilities and railroad tracks.

Oil

In 1859 Edwin L. Drake's oil well was drilled and thereafter the oil production of northwestern Pennsylvania was transported to Pittsburgh. In 1871 there were 60 petroleum factories in the city which were producing 36,000 barrels per day. In conjunction with oil refining, both the barrel building and barge construction industries emerged. Oil remained a major industry throughout the 1870's and at one time Pittsburgh was the leading warehouse for and refiner of oil in the nation.

Boat Building

The availability of water transportation has been a prominent factor in making Pittsburgh a leader in many industries. Flatboat barges, steamers, sailing vessels and naval warships were built on the "Three Rivers".

A series of galleys were built in Pittsburgh in 1798, and in 1802, The Tarascan Brothers Shipyards were constructed on the Monongahela just above the "point", where schooners, ships and brigs were built and launched until 1806. Although there were 8 barge and boat builders in Pittsburgh, by 1810, shipbuilding activities ceased in Pittsburgh.

In 1838, the Robinson, Minis and Miller Foundry on the south bank of the Monongahela began construction of the Valley Forge, the first iron-hulled steamboat on the Ohio. In 1842, the Pittsburgh firm of Stackhouse and Tomlinson constructed the first iron-hulled steam warship for service on Lake Erie. The U.S.S. Michigan (600 tons) was sent to Lake Erie piecemeal and then reassembled. In 1844, Freeman, Knapp and Totten built 3 iron-hulled steamers at the Fort Pitt Foundry on the Allegheny. During this period, numerous steamboat and barges were being built in the Pittsburgh region for service in the river trade.

In 1861, Snowden and Albert G. Mason erected shipbuilding facilities on the Monongahela at the site of the present Pittsburgh and Erie railroad station. This shipyard built the U.S.S. Umpqua (1866), also a monitor, for the U.S. Navy to be used during the Civil War.

Although Pittsburgh has lost shipbuilding as a major industry, the construction of barges and warships (landing craft during World War II) has continued at shipyards on the Ohio River.

Recommendations

There are other industries that could be mentioned in reference to the industrialization of Western Pennsylvania, many of which were

service industries to the steel industry. Although pottery manufacturers were a prominent part of the industrial scene, few potteries were located in the impact area (see the Beaver County section for a few).

The historic archaeology of this region has concentrated on either 18th century military sites or domestic habitations, townsites, taverns and inns. Little attention has been paid to the archaeology of industrial sites. Industrial archaeology is still in its infancy, but an increasing concern for the recording and excavation of the remains of technology, engineering and industrial products of the Industrial era is now receiving concentrated attention (Bracegirdle 1973). Major surveys and recording of engineering and industrial sites have been conducted on New England textile mills, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Delaware industrial complex and in the Mohawk-Hudson industrial sphere (Thomas 1975 and Vogel 1973). A major study of the industrial development of western Pennsylvania must also be undertaken before this crucial historic resource is lost.

The recovery and recording of the human cultural record should not stop with the Late Woodland period, but must include man's achievements to the present day.

Historic Period Cultural
Resources Along the
Allegheny River

For the purposes of this discussion, the area under consideration is defined as the first 6.7 rivemiles of the Allegheny River above Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This represents the distance from the forks of the Ohio to Aspinwall Lock Number 2 just down river from the Highland Park Bridge.

The Allegheny River arises in Potter County, Pennsylvania in an area which topographically represents a broken plateau. It drains an area of 11,733 square miles. Mean annual precipitation for the Allegheny River Basin is approximately 42.4 inches. The river is fed by 10 major western and 13 eastern tributaries. Its entire length exceeds 300 miles.

The southerly draining Allegheny has long provided a major means of transportation to the interior of the North American continent. The French, in particular, found it a vital link in communications between the disparate halves of New France and jealously guarded its control until the middle of the 18th century.

For many years, the river was not distinguished by name from the Ohio River. The term "Allegheny" may derive from a tribe known only as the Allegewi, about whom little is known save from certain legends of the Lenni Lenape. The Shawnee name for the Allegheny is "Pelewa-sepi", a term which means Turkey River. The Delaware Indians referred to it as "Kitt-hane" which translates as "main stream". The name "Ohio" derives from the Seneca word "O-he-yu", a term which was applied by the Iroquois to both the present Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. Following this practice, the French referred to both rivers as La Belle Rivière. As early as 1755, however, Evans' map of the area applies the name "Allegan" to the present Allegheny River.

The terminal 6.7 miles of the Allegheny River are bounded on the north and west by O'Hara, Shaler and Reserve Townships and the boroughs of Sharpsburg, Etna, and Millvale. A portion of the city of Pittsburgh occupies the northwest bank of the terminal few miles of the river. The south and eastern bank of the river is occupied by outlying districts of Pittsburgh including the Morningside, Stanton Heights, and Lawrenceville areas.

Sharpsburg

Sharpsburg derives its name from James Sharp who purchased property near the mouth of Pine Creek in 1826. The borough was incorporated in 1841 and is the second oldest in Allegheny County. Although Sharp constructed a 1 ½ storey log home near Penn Street which was standing as late as 1889, it is likely that at least 2 additional log structures had been built in the area prior to his arrival. Sharp's home was located between 10th Street and Clay within the borough of Sharpsburg proper. Another early building of unknown construction date but which was used as both a school and church was located at the corner of 15th and South Canal Streets.

The importance of the river to Sharpsburg is demonstrated by the existence of several early boatyards in the area. Wills Company, established in 1841 constructed steamboats and operated sawmills in the area. In 1843, 3 boatyards are reported to have been in operation in Sharpsburg along the Allegheny River.

The industrial potential of the area was also explored. Early industries in the area included the Guyasuta Iron Works and Lewis, O'Hara and Lewis Company (later known as Moorehead, Brother and Company). The Twin City Steam Forge Company and the Guyasuta Clay Pot Factory were also established in the 19th century while just to the east of Sharpsburg, the Tibby Brothers glass works was established in 1866.

O'Hara Township

Located just north of Sharpsburg is O'Hara Township, organized in June 1875. It is named for Colonel James O'Hara, prominent 18th century industrial figure in the Pittsburgh area who owned land in the area of the present township.

Early settlers in O'Hara Township included James Powers who in 1796 acquired title to property near Powers Run as part of the Depreciation Lands Purchase. William Hawkins was an early inhabitant along Squaw Run. The important Kittanning Path crossed the northwest portion of the township.

Etna

The borough of Etna was erected in September, 1868 out of Shaler Township. The area was originally known as Stewartsville after David Stewart. General William Wilkens owned much of the land in the area, and his frame house was the first building in the area. Daniel Hieber opened a wagon maker's shop in the area as early as 1833. The firm of Belknap, Bean and Butler manufactured sickles and scythe blades in the area as early as 1820, originally employing water power. Steam equipment was installed in 1824. This works formed the nucleus for the later firm of Spang, Chalfont and Company. H. S. Spang and Son established an ironworks in Stewartsville as early as 1828. They formerly operated the Etna Furnace in Blair County, Pennsylvania. The current name of the borough probably derives from this source. Near the mouth of Pine Creek in Etna, George Croghan and William Trent established an early trading post on the Allegheny which was in operation at least by 1752. It is reported to have been composed of a single house and store. The post was subsequently taken over by the French in 1754. Its exact location is not known. Also located at the mouth of Pine Creek were locks for the Pennsylvania Canal constructed in 1829.

The Etna Worker's House at 66 Walnut Street, Etna, is a privately owned, 2 storeyboard and batten home built ca. 1850-60. It is currently listed on the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places (PIHP).

Shaler Township

Shaler Township was erected in 1847. Originally, the area was named Marion, but this was subsequently changed to Shaler after judge Charles Shaler.

James Sample, born March 25, 1756, is the earliest known settler in the area. He received land in the area as a consequence of his service in the American Revolution. His property was located near the mouth of Girty's Run where he settled ca. 1789-90. His family together with the Dick family who settled on Dick's Run at about the same time, were taken prisoner by the Indians and not exchanged for several years. Sample operated the first mill in the township. The date of its construction is not known, but it was rebuilt in 1797. Another early settler in the area was John Shaw who settled at an unknown location along Pine Creek in 1803.

The township is traversed by the Butler Plank Road along which is the Shaw-Tatom House (1526 Butler Plank Road), a brick structure constructed 1824-32 in a Greek Revival style. It is privately owned and listed on the PIHP.

Millvale

Millvale derives its name from the presence of many early industrial mills in the area. The village of Bennett was located here in the middle of the 19th century. The citizens of Bennett erected the borough of Millvale in 1868 to prevent the acquisition of farm lots adjacent to Bennett by the citizens of Duquesne. Much of the land was originally on the tract of John Sample (see above). The iron works of Graff Bennett and Company (Millvale Rolling Mills) opened in 1863, burned in 1881, were rebuilt the following year and were enlarged in 1887. Largely to protect these early industrial sites during the Civil War, a fort at the corner of Maryland and Logan Streets was constructed as part of the defenses for the City of Pittsburgh.

The Wilken's House at 144 Evergreen Street was constructed before 1826. It is a 5 bay fieldstone home with later frame addition and a late Georgian fanlight transom. This house is privately owned and is listed on the PIHP.

Reserve Township and the Reserved Tract

The name given to this township derives from the establishment of a 3000 acre land tract opposite Pittsburgh the sale of which was restricted (or reserved) to veterans of the American Revolution who were entitled to land allotments commensurate with their rank. The

reserve began on the Ohio River at Wood's Run running to present day Millvale, then east to the Allegheny and down to Pittsburgh. By 1789, much of the tract had been divided and sold. The town of Allegheny developed in one section, the remainder became incorporated as Reserve Township.

Allegheny

On September 11, 1787 the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania ordered a town to be laid out within the Reserve Tract. David Redick was in charge of the survey. The town was divided into a series of 100 inlots measuring 60 feet by 240 feet each. Every inlot was accompanied by deed to an outlot of the same dimensions. These lots were sold at public auction in Philadelphia in 1788. The town, named Allegheny, was selected as the site of the county seat for Allegheny County, established in the same year. Amid great protestation from the residents of Pittsburgh, however, the county seat was finally established in the latter city. Allegheny was erected as a borough in 1828 and as a city in 1840. It originally consisted of 4 wards centered around a public square at present Federal and Ohio Streets. The site of the Allegheny City Hall was on the northwest corner of Federal and West Ohio Streets. Allegheny subsequently became incorporated with the City of Pittsburgh in 1907.

Over the years, many historically important sites were constructed in Allegheny and adjacent areas which now constitute the Manchester, North Side, Spring Hill and Troy Hill districts of the City of Pittsburgh. For this reason, we have chosen to designate this entire section as a historic area and will limit our comments only to the more salient sites within it:

Troy Hill - Troy Hill was predominantly settled by German immigrants and consequently preserves many outstanding examples of Germanic domestic architecture. For this reason, the area is listed on the PIHP. Also located in this area is the shrine of St. Anthony of Padua on Harpster Street, a stone and brick edifice constructed 1880-90 and capped with Germanic needle spires. In the 18th century, a prominent Indian trail crossed the Allegheny from Pittsburgh in the vicinity of Troy Hill. Christopher Gist used this trail in 1750. George Washington and Gist crossed here in 1753 as did the Moravian missionary Christian Frederick Post in 1758.

North Side - The North Side of Pittsburgh now encompasses the old town of Allegheny and environs. Much early industrial activity was concentrated here. The brig Dean was constructed at Allegheny boatyards in 1802. The first bridge connecting Allegheny and Pittsburgh was not completed until 1819-20.

This was the Allegheny Bridge, also known as the St. Clair Street or Sixth Street bridge. It was a wooden structure which stood on stone piers. Connecting present Sixth Street and Federal Streets, it was extensively remodeled in 1843 and closed in 1859. It was replaced by a suspension bridge designed by the famous John Roebling in 1860.

The first rolling mill in Allegheny was the Juniata Rolling Mill at Robinson Street along the west side of Darraugh extending to the Allegheny River. It was constructed by Sylvanus Lothrop and Company in 1826-27. Blackstock, Bell and Company established the Pittsburgh Cotton Factory on the west side of Federal Street between Robinson and Lacock Streets in 1828.

A market was constructed on the east side of Federal Street near Ohio Street in 1829 which was enlarged in 1837. A new market replaced this in 1844 which was subsequently razed in 1965. It is also along this section of the river that H. J. Heinz established his food processing and packaging concern in the middle of the 19th century.

As a predecessor to the railroads, the Pennsylvania Canal played an important role in the commercial life of Pittsburgh during the first half of the 19th century. The canal was completed from Leechburg to Allegheny in 1829 and represented the final link in the canal system from Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Canal aqueduct crossed over the Allegheny River near present 11th Street. The aqueduct was 1,100 feet in length and cost \$100,000 to build. It was supported by six stone piers. From an entrance near the mouth of Try Street on the Monongahela River, the canal passed through a tunnel in Grant's Hill, followed along the east side of Grant Street to 7th Avenue. From here, the canal passed by way of Liberty Avenue to 11th Street crossed the Allegheny to present Voeghtley Street and from there by way of Cremo and Dasher Streets to the present location of North and South Canal Streets on the Northside. Freight basins were found on both sides of the Allegheny River, on the Allegheny side near the canal terminus and on the Pittsburgh side between Penn and Liberty Avenues north and south of 11th Street. The original aqueduct, a wooden structure, was declared unsafe in 1843 and was replaced in 1845 by a wire suspension aqueduct designed by John Roebling. Roebling is

perhaps best known as the architect of New York's Brooklyn Bridge. Roebling's wire suspension aqueduct at Pittsburgh was the first of its kind in the world. The Pennsylvania Canal fell into disuse when railroad connections were established in the mid-1850's. The right-of-way was eventually purchased by the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The canal is listed on the PIHP.

It is interesting to note that is the excavations for the Pennsylvania Canal, an Indian cemetery was unearthed at the foot of present Cremo Street. Records indicate that the burial ground was established at least by 1762. Canal excavations in the 1820's uncovered at least 4 burials, including in their contents small ornaments, primarily copper rings.

Other important individual historic sites on the west bank of the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh are cited below. These are primarily drawn from listings of the National Register of Historic Places and the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places:

Ober-Guehl - 1501 Lowrie Street, Troy Hill section of Pittsburgh.
House This is a privately owned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ story frame "stick style" reminiscent of an Italian villa. Listed on the PIHP.

Mexican War- An irregular pattern of small, 2 story homes
Street ranging in architectural style from Greek Revival
District to Victorian. Located in the area of North Avenue, Buena Vista, Taylor and Arch Streets, North Side of Pittsburgh. Many houses are privately owned and reflect interesting developments in 19th century urban domestic architecture. Street names in the area were adopted from names of famous battles of the Mexican War. Area is listed on the National Register (May 28, 1975) and on the PIHP.

St. Mary's - Pressley and Nash Streets, North Side, Pittsburgh.
Roman A 1 storey brick church built 1853-54 in Italianate
Catholic Classical architectural style. Originally included
Church 2 onion-shaped domes. Privately owned and listed on the PIHP.

Old Widow's- 614 Armondale Street, Pittsburgh. Brick, 2 story
Home home built 1860 in Greek Revival style. Formerly used as an orphanage. Home is privately owned and listed on the PIHP.

- Avery - 709 Avery Street, Pittsburgh. Named after Charles
Memorial Avery, it is a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ storey brick structure built
Church ca. 1850. In previous years it also served as a
school for the education of black children.
Privately owned and listed on the PIHP.

- Allegheny - East Ohio and Federal Streets, North Side. A
Library privately owned structure built in 1889-90 with
money donated by Andrew Carnegie. It was designed
by the noted architect, H. H. Richardson. Listed on
the PIHP.

- Boggs - 604 West North Avenue. A privately owned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ storey
House stone mansion built 1890-96 in the Romanesque style
of H. H. Richardson. Listed on the PIHP.

- Allegheny - Allegheny Square, North Side of Pittsburgh. An
Post Office Italian Renaissance style post office the central
dome of which is 90 feet in height. Listed on the
National Register (July 27, 1971) and the PIHP.

- Emmanuel - North and Allegheny Avenues, North Side of
Episcopal Pittsburgh. Listed on the National Register of
Church Historic Places (May 3, 1974).

- Civil War - To protect the City of Pittsburgh from Confederate
Fortifica- attack during the American Civil War, a series of
tions defenses, forts and redoubts were constructed at
various locations around the city as well as in the
then separate city of Allegheny. Four redoubts
were located in and around the present North Side
area. The locations of 3 of these are known.
One of the redoubts, of which traces could be
found as late as 1938 was located in a wooded area
above Hazlett Street, an unimproved road off of
East Street. Fort McKeever was located on the
northwest side of Marshall Avenue, while Fort
McKee was in the block north of Sunday Street west
of Sedgwick Street.

- H. J. Heinz- River Avenue between Heinz and Pindam. On or near
Company the present plant property, H. J. Heinz established
one of the first processed food plants in the
United States in the middle of the 19th century.
Just northwest of the plant is the site of the
Sarah Heinz House.

Returning to the northern limit of the survey along the Allegheny River, the southern bank of the river also demonstrates a great richness of historical sites or locations of former sites. In the interests of space these were simply enumerated below together with appropriate comments on their historical value.

- Civil War Redoubt - As part of the Civil War defenses of the City of Pittsburgh, a fort or redoubt was located above Butler Street in the vicinity of the present 62nd Street bridge (Robert Fleming Bridge).
- Croghan Hall - This residence of George Croghan stood near the end of McCandless Street between 52nd and 53rd Streets, Pittsburgh. Built by Croghan in 1759, the building was surrounded by 1500 acres. It was destroyed during Pontiac's Uprising in 1763 but was rebuilt. George Washington is reported to have dined at Croghan Hall in 1770.
- The Lucy Iron Furnace - 51st Street on the Allegheny River. Constructed by Carnegie Associates in 1871-72. The furnace was named after Mrs. Thomas M. Carnegie.
- The Schenley-Mansion "Pic-Nic" - Located on Stanton Avenue in the Stanton Heights section of Pittsburgh. Constructed ca. 1830-35 by William Croghan Jr. on a 100 acre plot of ground. Croghan's wife was Mary O'Hara, daughter of early Pittsburgh industrialist, James O'Hara. The house was called "Pic-Nic" and was an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. The Schenley name became attached by virtue of intermarriage between the Croghan and Schenley families. The house was razed in 1949 but the ballroom and oval room were moved to the Cathedral of Learning of the University of Pittsburgh where they are preserved today.
- Allegheny Cemetery and the Butler Street Gatehouse - Located along Butler Street, Penn and Stanton Avenues, Pittsburgh. Allegheny Cemetery represents one of the first contract cemeteries in the United States. Spurred on by the success of the first such cemetery in Boston in 1834 (Mount Auburn), initial attempts at a similar rural cemetery were undertaken in Pittsburgh. Allegheny Cemetery was incorporated in 1844 and opened for burials 2 years later. It contains the only Federal government burial plot in western Pennsylvania and is the site of the burial of many prominent residents of Pittsburgh including the 19th century composer, Stephen Collins Foster. The Butler Street gatehouse at 4734 Butler Street is located at one of the entrances to the cemetery. The main building was constructed in 1848 with subsequent additions made between 1868-70. The gatehouse is of stone with a mansard roof and a towered, crenellated gateway. The additions are Romantic Gothic in nature. The gatehouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (July 30, 1974). Both the cemetery and the gatehouse are included on the PIHP.

- St. Margaret's-
Hospital** - 265 46th Street, Pittsburgh. Constructed between 1896-98 as a large building with its wings placed around a rear courtyard. The only surviving section of the original building is the Baroque portion of the central building. Listed on the PIHP.
- St. Francis
General
Hospital** - Located at 45th Street near Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. The main building was constructed by the Franciscan Sisters in 1871. Subsequent additions were added in 1891 and 1907-10. The hospital is listed on the PIHP.
- Washington
Crossing
Bridge and
Wainwright's
Island** - Connects 40th Street, Pittsburgh, with East Ohio Street. The name of the bridge commemorates the crossing of the Allegheny River by George Washington and Christopher Gist on December 29, 1753, upon their return from negotiations with French outposts on the upper Allegheny. The bridge marks the approximate location of the crossing. According to Gist's diary, the crossing occurred "about 2 miles above Shannapin's" (Shannopin's Town - see below). Having failed to complete their crossing, they spent the night on Wainwright's Island in the Allegheny before proceeding on their journey. The island, also known as Garrison Island, no longer exists.
- Lawrenceville
District and
Arsenal Type
Houses** - Bounded by Penn, Butler Avenue, 40th and 46th Streets, Pittsburgh, the Lawrenceville area contains some of the best preserved examples of industrial/residential architecture constructed between 1860 and 1900. Italianate, Victorian, and Second Empire styles predominate in this area listed on the PIHP. Various examples of the arsenal type of house are found at: 257 North Street; 513 Carnegie Street; 5300 McCandless Avenue; 186 Home Street; and 4745 Modoc Alley.
- Allegheny
Arsenal** - Located between 40th and Penn Avenues and 40th and Butler Avenue to the bank of the Allegheny River. On property purchased by the U.S. government from William B. Foster, the father of composer Stephen Collins Foster, the Allegheny Arsenal was constructed after 1814. The buildings were erected under the supervision of Benjamin Latrobe who also supervised work on the U.S. capitol in Washington. The arsenal was a prominent arms and powder depot until the early years of the twentieth century despite an explosion on September

17, 1862, which took the lives of 74 people employed there. The arsenal buildings included:

The arsenal proper	Carriage shop
Barracks	Machine/paint shop
Armory	Stables
Smithing shop	Powder magazine of 1300
Officers quarters	barrel capacity

Following the Civil War, the arsenal was used mainly for storage. In 1909, the southern portion was deeded to Pittsburgh for use as a park. The remainder was sold at public auction in 1926. The powder magazine and some other portions are preserved by the City of Pittsburgh. Listed on the PIHP.

Birthplace of- The American composer of the 19th century was born
Stephen Collins in a home located at 3600 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Foster in the Lawrenceville area on July 4, 1826. Site currently occupied by the Stephen Collins Foster Memorial House.

Greensburg - Near present 33rd Street and Penn Avenue, the toll-
Turnpike house for the Greensburg Turnpike was located.
Tollhouse Its exact provenience is not now known.

Shannopin's - Site location probably bounded by current 30th,
Town 40th Streets and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. Shannopin's Town was a Delaware Indian village established ca. 1730. The site is probably identical with Senangelstown which appears on a trader's census of 1731. The chief of the village was named Senangel, and 16 families were reported on the census. The site's location marked an important juncture of Indian trails extending from northern and eastern Pennsylvania into the Ohio country (western branch of the Raystown Path and the Venango Path). The village may have been that referred to by James LeTort in 1720 as "Allegheny." Celoron referred to it as the "Village of the Loups" in 1749. The trader, Conrad Weiser visited here in 1748, George Washington and Christopher Gist in 1753. After the beginning of the French and Indian War, the village seems to have been abandoned. Its precise location and size are not known.

- Herr's Island** - Situated near the west bank of the Allegheny River in the vicinity of the 31st Street Bridge. Herr's Island is roughly 3/4 mile in length though only some 600 feet in width. There is no record of its inhabitation by Indians either pre-historically or during the historic period, but the island is opposite the presumed site of Shannopin's Town(see above). The original patentee was William Wilson (1792), but the island bears the name of its subsequent owner, Benjamin Herr who purchased it in 1797. In 1829, Herr had a log home moved to the island from property which he owned in present day Millvale (see above) to prevent its destruction by the building of the Pennsylvania Canal. The home was extant at least until 1889. By 1852, the island had been laid out with streets and a bridge connected it to the west bank of the river. The Pennsylvania Canal (see above) ran on the west bank just opposite the island.
- St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church** - Located at 21st and Smallman Streets, Pittsburgh. The church was constructed in 1892. It is of red brick with stone accents and is built in a Romanesque style. The interior of the church depicts prominent Polish saints and Polish history vignettes in paintings and frescoes. Privately owned, the church is listed on the National Register (September 14, 1972) and on the PIHP.
- Mechanic Street Bridge** - Built in 1837, the Mechanic Street bridge ran from Mechanic Street (now 16th Street), Pittsburgh, to Chestnut Street, Allegheny. It was destroyed by fire in 1851.
- Fort Pitt Foundry** - Located near O'Hara and Etna Streets, Pittsburgh. Variouslly known as Knapp and Company, Freeman, Knapp and Company, Knapp and Totten. The foundry was located near the Pittsburgh terminus of the Pennsylvania Canal and was opened in 1843. The foundry was responsible for the production of many early ironclad ships, locomotives and heavy machinery. During the Civil War, the Fort Pitt Foundry made up to 80% of the Dahlgren and Columbiad cannon employed by Union forces. These included many "named" cannon and mortars such as the "Abraham Lincoln" and the "Dictator."

- Residence of John Woods** - Located in the vicinity of Penn Avenue, 10th and 11th Streets to the Allegheny River. The Woods home was built ca. 1795 by John Woods who served as the surveyor of both Bedford and the Pittsburgh area for the Penn family. The property later passed into the hands of James Stevenson. A portion of the residence was standing as late as 1871 and was subsequently occupied by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad .
- Hand Street Bridge** - On the site of the 9th Street Bridge, a wooden bridge was constructed in 1840 which ran from Hand Street (9th Street) Pittsburgh to Cedar (Anderson) Street, Allegheny.
- Fort Fayette** - Formerly located in an area bounded by Exchange Way, Garrison Place, French Street and 9th Street. Originally named Fort LaFayette, the fortification was constructed in 1791-92 under order of Secretary of War Henry Knox. Its main purpose was to serve as a defense for the City of Pittsburgh following St. Clair's defeat by the Indians and the demise of Fort Pitt as an effective military installation. It was designed by Isaac Craig and was quadrangular in shape with bastions at each corner. Three of the bastions contained block-houses while the fourth held a powder magazine. The interior dimensions were approximately 180 feet square while the outside dimensions measured 240 feet on a side. A garden was attached on its southeast border. Used by Wayne and later during the Whiskey Rebellion, the fort again was employed during the War of 1812. The land on which it stood was sold shortly thereafter. The site of Fort Fayette is marked by a Pennsylvania State Historical Marker.
- Pittsburgh Rolling Mill** - The Pittsburgh Rolling Mill was established by C. Cowan along Penn Avenue at Cecil Alley in 1812 and was one of the earliest such mills in the Pittsburgh area.
- Nathaniel Bedford House Site** - At the northwest corner of 7th Street and Liberty Avenue to Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. Dr. Nathaniel Bedford was a prominent surgeon in the British Army and served as a physician in the Pittsburgh area before 1784. His home was later used as a wagon tavern operated by James Adams, among others.

- Harvard-Yale- - On William Penn Way near 7th Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Princeton Club Constructed in 1894, this was a small group of brick, 3 storey residences which represent the last remaining examples of small, domestic architecture in downtown Pittsburgh. Houses arranged around an interior courtyard. Privately owned and listed on the PIHP.
- Sisters of - Located at 800 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. Housed
Mercy Convent the Sisters of Mercy Order established in 1843 by Mother Francis Warde of Ireland. Many nurses who served in the Civil War were trained here. The order was responsible for the construction of Mercy Hospital in 1847.
- William Butler- Located at the southeast corner of Third and Penn,
House Site Pittsburgh. William Butler and his brother were early traders in the Pittsburgh area. William was an officer in the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment during the American Revolution. He died in 1789. His home, one of the first domestic structures built in the vicinity of Fort Pitt is thought to have stood as late as 1886.
- Richard Butler- Adjoining William Butler's house on Penn Avenue.
House Site Richard Butler served as Indian agent at Fort Pitt in 1775 and was second in command of General St. Clair's expedition in 1791 in which he was killed. His home, a log house, was reported to have been standing as late as 1871.
- Robinson - Established in approximately 1800, the Robinson
Ferry Site ferry operated between 6th Street, Pittsburgh, and Federal Street, Allegheny.
- Kier - Probably located in area of 300 block of Liberty
Petroleum Avenue, Pittsburgh. Established by S. M. Kier in
Refinery 1858, Kier's Oil was used for both medicinal and lighting purposes. Kier is buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh (see above).
- Forks of - Point State Park, Pittsburgh. The area lies
the Ohio immediately adjacent to the point of confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers which unite to form the Ohio. Prior to the coming of Europeans, the Point may have been occupied by a poorly known Indian site known only by the Iroquois name "Diondega." In subsequent years, the Forks of the Ohio played an important role in the struggle

between France and England for control of North America. Within its confines have stood Fort Prince George, Fort Duquesne, Fort Pitt and Mercer's Fort. French forces under Claude Pierre de Contrecoeur took over the incomplete Fort Prince George and erected a 5 pointed-star shaped fort named after the Governor General of New France. A barracks stood on the Allegheny River bank just beyond the fort. With Forbes' victory in 1758, the English shortly began construction of the much larger Fort Pitt. The only remaining portion of Fort Pitt is the Bouquet blockhouse constructed in 1764 near the northwest bastion of Fort Pitt to help repulse attacks from the Allegheny River. Following British abandonment in 1772, Fort Pitt was held by American forces throughout the American Revolution. In the post-Revolutionary period, this important though now decaying structure saw diminishing use as a supply repository for the First American Regiment under Josiah Harmer. The extreme historic importance of the entire area is reflected in its listing on the National Register of Historic Places (October 15, 1966) as a National Historic Landmark.

Killbuck's
Island

- formerly an island in the Allegheny River near its juncture with the Monongahela, Killbuck's Island now forms a portion of the west bank of the Allegheny River near the present Three Rivers Stadium. In 1788, the Delaware chief Killbuck and his band were supposedly living on the island. In 1782, Indians living here had been attacked by settlers from Chartier's Creek across the Ohio. By the 1850's, the island had divided into 2 smaller islands known as Smokey and Nelson's Islands. Gradually joined to the western bank of the Allegheny by silting action, the island was the site of the construction of the original Pittsburgh Exposition buildings destroyed by fire in 1883 and the Exposition Baseball Park.

Exposition
Buildings

- On Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. These buildings replaced those destroyed by fire on Killbuck's Island. They were constructed by the Western Exposition Society and included the Exhibition Hall, Music Hall and the Mechanical building. Expositions were held here after 1889. The buildings were destroyed by fire in 1901 but were rebuilt. Expositions continued to be held in them until 1916. After ca. 1934, the buildings generally fell out of use.

Summary of Historic Period Cultural Resources Along the Allegheny River

The literature search undertaken for historic period sites along the Allegheny River from Sharpsburg to Pittsburgh has yielded a total of 84 extant structures, potential archaeological sites and historic areas or districts. Of this total, 17 represent extant structures or sites. Sixty-two additional structures or sites of former structures were also isolated. Only one area (Forks of the Ohio) has been studied by even cursory archaeological methods. Several areas are of such historic significance that large blocks of territory have been placed on the National Register or the PIHP.

The results of this search are presented in the following table together with appropriate comments regarding particular sites. Note that some structures or areas are listed more than once signifying inclusion on both the National Register and the PIHP. (e.g. A, B, M) The Forks of the Ohio area (M) is listed twice to indicate its inclusion on the National Register and the fact that it has been subject to some archaeological work.

The Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places has concentrated almost exclusively on recording extant structures rather than delineating historically known sites which no longer give above-ground evidence of their existence. The majority of sites listed in the table are unassessed in terms of their appropriateness for either the state or the National Register since an extensive "on the ground" survey would be necessary to determine the condition and exact location of most of them. Further, the lack of sites which have been examined archaeologically reflects both the rapid industrialization of this portion of the study area and the relatively recent development of archaeological methodologies focused on sites of the historic time period.

A separate list of sites included on the PIHP and the National Register is provided together with an enumeration of the various commercial enterprises discussed for the Allegheny River section of this report. The chart which follows includes those sites which we would suggest are potentially eligible for either the National Register or the PIHP. More sites could undoubtedly be proposed, if additional information were currently available in the literature on their current condition or exact former location.

Summary of Historic Period Sites Along the
Terminal 6.7 Rivermiles of the Allegheny
River Above Pittsburgh

	N.R.	PIHP	PE	E	Nominated N.R.	U Total
EXTANT STRUCTURES						
Domestic		6				6
Libraries & Schools		1				1
Church	1 ^A	5 ^A				6
Post Office	1 ^B	1 ^B				2
Hospital		2				2
Cemetery	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C			3
Total	3	16	1			20
SITES OF FORMER STRUCTURES WITH POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL						
Domestic		1	3 ^{D,E,F}		14	18
Military		1	7 ^G		1	9
Churches & Convents					2 ^H	2
Bridges & Aduelect					4	4
Historic Indian Sites			2 ^{I,J}		1	3
Commercial Establishments		1 ^K			25	26
Total		3	12		47	62
SITES PREVIOUSLY STUDIED ARCHAEOLOGICALLY						
Military		1 ^L				1
HISTORIC AREA OR DISTRICT	2 ^{I,M}	2 ^{M,N}	1 ^O			5
Totals	6	21	14		47	88*

*Includes 4 sites listed in more than 1 category.

A St. Stanislaus Kostka Church
B Allegheny Post Office
C Butler Street Gatehouse is NR; both gatehouse and
Allegheny Cemetery are PIHP
D Croghan Hall
E "Pic-Nic"
F Stephen Foster Home
G Civil War redoubts and Fort Fayette
H One structure used as both church and school
I Shannopin's Town
J Killbuck's Island
K Pennsylvania Canal
L Forks of the Ohio
M Mexican War Street District
N Arsenal type houses
O "North Side" of Pittsburgh including Manchester, Troy
Hill, Spring Hill and North Side proper
P Troy Hill Area of Pittsburgh

Summary of Early Commercial Interests
on the Allegheny River Discussed in this Report

Descriptions	Number of Businesses	Date	Owner's Name and Location
Blast Furnace	1	1871-1872	Carnegie Associates, 51st Street, Pittsburgh
Boatyard	3	<u>ca.</u> 1841-1843	Unknown in 2 cases, Wills Company in 3rd case, Sharpsburg area
Boatyard	1	<u>ca.</u> 1802	Unknown, Allegheny
Canal	1	1829	Pennsylvania Canal, North Side
Cotton Factory	1	1828	Blackstock, Bell and Co., Northside
Ferry	1	<u>ca.</u> 1800	William Robinson, 6th Street, Pittsburgh
Food Processing Plant	1	1869	H. J. Heinz, North Side
Glass Works	1	1866	Tibby Brothers, Sharpsburg Area
Iron Foundry	1	?	Guyasuta Ironworks, Sharpsburg
Iron Foundry	1	?	Lewis, O'Hara and Co., Sharpsburg
Iron Foundry	1	?	Twin City Steam Forge, Sharpsburg
Iron Foundry	1	1843	Fort Pitt Foundry O'Hara and Etna Streets, Pittsburgh
Iron Foundry	1	1863	Graff Bennett & Co., Millvale
Iron Foundry	1	1828	H.S. Spang and Son, Etna
Mill	1	<u>ca.</u> 1797	James Sample, Shaler Township

Descriptions	Number of Businesses	Date	Owner's Name and Location
Petroleum Refinery	1	1858	Samuel M Kier, Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh
Pottery	1	?	Guyasuta Clay Pot, Sharpsburg
Public Market	1	1829	City market, North Side
Rolling Mill	1	1826-1827	Sylvanus Lothrop & Co., North Side
Rolling Mill	1	1812	Pittsburgh Rolling Mill, Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh
Sawmill	?*	<u>ca.</u> 1841	Wills Company, Sharpsburg
Sickle Maker	1	1820	Belknap, Bean and Butler, Etna
Trading Post	1	<u>ca.</u> 1752	G. Croghan and W. Trent, Etna
Wagon Maker	1	1833	Daniel Hieber, Etna

*Counted as 1 business

Sites Currently Listed on the
Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places (PIHP)
and on the National Register of Historic
Places - Allegheny River

National Register

Mexican War Street District
Allegheny Post Office
Emmanuel Episcopal Church
Allegheny Cemetery Butler Street Gatehouse
St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 21st and Smallman
Streets, Pittsburgh
Forks of the Ohio, Point State Park, Pittsburgh

Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places

Etna Workers House, Etna
Shaw-Tatom House, Shaler Township
Wilkins House, Millvale
Ober-Guehl House, Troy Hill
Old Widow's Home, Armondale Street, Pittsburgh
Shrine of St. Anthony of Padua, Troy Hill area, Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania Canal and Locks
Mexican War Street District
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, North Side, Pittsburgh
Allegheny Library, North Side, Pittsburgh
Boggs House, 604 West North Avenue, Pittsburgh
Allegheny Post Office, North Side, Pittsburgh
Allegheny Cemetery
Allegheny Cemetery, Butler Street Gatehouse
St. Margaret's Hospital, 46th Street, Pittsburgh
St. Francis General Hospital, 45th Street, Pittsburgh
Arsenal Type Houses, Lawreenville area, Pittsburgh
Allegheny Arsenal, Lawreenville area, Pittsburgh
St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 21st and Smallman
Streets, Pittsburgh
Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, William Penn Way, Pittsburgh
Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Allegheny Rivermile Locations
for Historic Period Sites

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Rivermiles</u>
	<u>East or North Bank</u>	
	<u>Etna</u>	
1.	Etna Worker's House, 66 Walnut Street	5.1
	<u>Millvale</u>	
2.	Wilken's House, 144 Evergreen Street	3.6
	<u>Troy Hill Area</u>	
3.	Shrine of St. Anthony of Padue, Harpster Street	3.2
4.	Ober-Guehl House, 1501 Lowrie Street	3.2
	<u>North Side</u>	
5.	Pennsylvania Canal basins, North and South Canal Streets	0.5
6.	Mexican War Street district, North Avenue, BuenaVista, Taylor, Arch Streets	0.4
7.	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Pressley and Nash Streets	1.2
8.	Old Widow's Home, 614 Armondale Street	0.3
9.	Avery Memorial Church, 709 Avery Street	1.2
10.	Allegheny Library, East Ohio and Federal Streets	0.5
11.	Boggs House, 604 West North Avenue	0.3
12.	Allegheny Post Office, Allegheny Square	0.5
13.	Emmanuel Episcopal Church, North and Allegheny Avenues	0.1

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>West or South Bank</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Rivermiles</u>
14.	Allegheny Cemetery and Butler Street Gatehouse, Penn and Stanton Avenues		3.7
15.	St. Margaret's Hospital, 265 46th Street, Pittsburgh		3.6
16.	St. Francis General Hospital, 45th Street, Pittsburgh		3.5
17.	Lawrenceville District and Arsenal type houses, Penn, Butler, 40th to 46th Streets		3.0
18.	Allegheny Arsenal		3.0
19.	St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 21st and Smallman Streets		1.8
20.	Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, William Penn Way near 7th Avenue		0.6
21.	Forks of the Ohio		0

Historic Period Cultural
Resources Along the
Monongahela River

Early settlement along the banks of the Monongahela River was quite sparse. One of the first known settlers was Lt. John Frazier who constructed a home at the mouth of Turtle Creek in 1753. It was in present Mifflin Township that General Edward Braddock met defeat at the hands of the French and Indians in 1755 at the upper fork of the Monongahela, the worst defeat suffered by the British during this phase of the French and Indian War. Although it could be used for light commercial traffic and individual travel, the Monongahela River was of comparatively little use for transportation of heavier goods until 1836 when the Monongahela Navigation Company was established with the intent of making the river fully navigable from Pittsburgh to the Virginia border, a distance of 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Locks 1 and 2 along the river were opened on October 8, 1841 and were composed of wooden cribwork construction. Three years later, locks 3 and 4 were completed making slackwater navigation to Brownsville, Pennsylvania possible. In 1896 the U.S. Government purchased the Monongahela Navigation Company and thereafter maintained the locks along the river.

Today, the banks of the Monongahela River, from lock number 2 (11 2/10 rivermiles) to Pittsburgh are covered in many areas by steel plants and railroad yards which have played an important role in the development of industry in the Pittsburgh area. Despite this widespread and rapid industrialization, there remain a number of historical sites which must be taken into consideration prior to any major restructuring of the floodplain zone.

The vital heavy industries along the Monongahela were a source of great concern to the Monongahela Department of the Union Army during the Civil War and the ridges on either side of the river were heavily fortified with redoubts and artillery gun emplacements. In June of 1863, rumors of a Confederate invasion of the north were rampant. General W. T. H. Brooks, commander of the Monongahela Department, proposed a series of fortifications to surround Pittsburgh. Between June 15th and July 4, 1863, forts, redoubts, artillery batteries and rifle pits were built encircling the city. The sites of two of these military emplacements along the Monongahela are in the impact zone: one at Turtle Creek and a battery at the mouth of Saw Mill Run. The remainder of the installations were located on high ground outside of the limits of this study.

Historic Period Cultural Resources on the North Bank of the Monongahela River

Braddock Township - was formerly part of Wilkins Township and separated from it on March 9, 1885. The first settler was Lt. John Frazier (see above) who built a home at the mouth of Turtle Creek in 1753. George Washington played with Frazier on November 21, 1753

and it was here on July 8, 1755 that General Edward Braddock and his army passed on his way to defeat. Frazier's home was intact until 1804. The first womens' seminary west of the Alleghenies was erected here in 1825. Both Braddock Township and Braddock Borough (Incorporated, June 8, 1867) are presently heavily industrialized. Prior to the Civil War, mining operations formed a principal economic activity in the area. In the decades of the 1870's and 1880's the Edgar Thomson Steel Works (1837-74), the nail mill of Chess, Cooke and Co. (established 1887), a glass factory, and the Braddock Firebrick Company constituted important industrial developments.

Andrew Carnegie established his first free public library in the Braddock area, which formed the basis for the spread of the extensive Carnegie library system. The following historic sites are located in the impact area:

Carnegie Free
Library of
Braddock

- 419 Liberty Street (1888-89). A 3 story stone building in Romanesque style which was the first of Andrew Carnegie's free libraries. This structure has received wide attention recently and a major attempt is being made to preserve it. The building is listed on the PIHP.

Braddock's Field

- The battleground is located in Braddock near the Westinghouse bridge close to the upper fork of the Monongahela River. It was at this location in July 1755 that General Edward Braddock and 4,000 troops met defeat at the hands of 800 French and Indians. The area is listed on the PIHP.

The north bank of the Monongahela in Pittsburgh is presently occupied by the extensive facilities of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Works, and various other steel producers. Major railroad yards and tracks are also found here in addition to the Parkway East which covers much of the floodplain to the escarpment known as Duquesne Heights.

The majority of the historic sites on the north bank of the Monongahela in Pittsburgh, are situated in the "Point" area, since the

floodplain is constricted along the north bank. The Pittsburgh section of the study area is composed of the following city districts: Squirrel Hill, Glenwood, Hazelwood, Greenfield and Oakland.

Historic locations within the study zone in these districts of Pittsburgh include the following. The descriptions of most of the following sites have been taken directly from the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places registry.

- Allegheny County Buildings, Court House and Jail - 436 Grant Street (Court House). 420 Ross Street (Jail), Pittsburgh. Constructed in the period 1884-88), the buildings were designed by H. H. Richardson in his Romanesque style. The structures are most noted for their use of Syrian arches, gables and towers constructed of granite. They are listed on both the National Register and the PIHP.
- Benedum-Trees Building - 221-25 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh. A 19 storey office building of brick, terra cotta and enameled brick constructed in 1905. This building is designed in the Beaux-Arts tradition employing corinthian columns and ornate cornices. It is listed on the PIHP.
- Burke Building - 211 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh. This was one of the first office buildings in Pittsburgh (constructed in 1836). The building is 3 stories high and was built in a Greek Revival style. It is currently in poor condition and is privately owned. It is listed on the PIHP.
- Dollar Savings Bank - 4th Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. The original building was constructed in the period 1868-1871. It is a large 1 storey brown-stone structure in Roman Classic style. The bank itself was established in 1855 and was Pittsburgh's first mutual banking firm. It is listed on both the National Register (July 14, 1976) and on the PIHP.
- Duquesne Club - 325 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Original 5 storey brownstone built in Romanesque style in 1889. A 12 storey section built in 1941 is in a medievalistic brick style. The Duquesne Club has long represented one of the important social centers of the city. Listed on the PIHP.
- Presbyterian - Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Designed by Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr. This 2 storey stone church with its twin towers

was built 1903-1905 and is constructed in an Edwardian Gothic style. It is listed on the PIHP.

- Fort Pitt
Federal Building - 301 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. A 5 storey structure built in 1890 Richardsonian Romanesque style with ornate carvings. It is listed on the PIHP.
- Granite Building - Sixth Avenue at Wood Street, Pittsburgh. (1889-90). An 8 storey building constructed 1889-1890. It is one of the few remaining examples of a large number of Pittsburgh banks of the period done in a Richardsonian Romanesque style. It is listed on the PIHP.
- Magee Building - 334-36 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Designed by Frederick J. Osterling and constructed in 1892, this stone and brick 8 storey building represents a Romanesque predecessor of the high-rise office building of the 20th century. It is listed on the PIHP.
- Park Building - 355 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. One of Pittsburgh's first steel frame skyscrapers constructed in 1896. It is an 18 storey office building built in a classic Renaissance style which includes a frieze of terra cotta telamones which support the cornice. Privately owned and listed on the PIHP.
- Smithfield Street
Bridge - Monongahela River at Smithfield Street. Designed by Gustave Lindenthal and built between 1883 and 1889. The bridge is a double lenticular truss design. It is the oldest and one of the most graceful of Pittsburgh's current bridges. It is listed on both the National Register and the PIHP.
- Trinity Episcopal
Cathedral - Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh. A 1 storey stone structure built 1871-72. It is of Gothic design and features a barrel roof. Privately owned and listed on the PIHP.
- Wood's House - 4604 Monongahela Street, (Greenfield), Pittsburgh. A 2½ storey stone house with small wood addition to the rear. Presently in poor condition, the building dates to before 1800. It is privately owned and listed on the PIHP.

Historical Period Cultural Resources
on the South Bank of the Monongahela River

In distinction to the north bank, the south bank of the Monongahela from lock number 2 to Pittsburgh, has a somewhat wider floodplain. Extensive industrial and rail facilities also occupy much of the study area along the south bank, however. The following is a brief discussion of historical sites which exist in this area:

Mifflin Township - was established in 1788 and the earliest known settler was David Calhoun who arrived in 1784. In 1828, coal was mined by James H. Hays at the mouth of Street's Run.

It is in this township that the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Corporation was constructed. It was here on July 6, 1892 that a violent strike by the Almalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers against the Carnegie Steel Corporation was begun. Three hundred Pinkerton agents were employed in an attempt to break the strike. Pennsylvania Governor Robert E. Pattison called up the entire force of Pennsylvania militia to restore order. The militia occupied the Homestead works from July 16 to October 13. Although the strike was ultimately broken, it did a great deal to bring the problems of organizing labor before the eyes of both the public and the Federal Government.

Homestead Borough- was established in 1880 in the northwest section of Mifflin Township as a major industrial center in the Pittsburgh area. In addition to the Homestead Steel Works stretching between rivermiles 6-8 on the south bank of the Monongahela, other major industries in the area included the Homestead Glassworks of Bryce, Higbee and Company (1879) the Windsor Glass Works (1886), the Massillon Firebrick Works, in addition to several brickyards and planing mills.

The next borough downriver is Baldwin which has a narrow floodplain zone totally utilized by the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, between rivermiles $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Pittsburgh - The south bank of the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh is commonly referred to as

Southside or Birmingham, the latter term was more current in the early portion of the industrial era. Again, this zone consists primarily of stretches of steel mills and railroad facilities. The Jones and Laughlin Steel Company plants occupy the bank from river miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. The area is highly noted for the ethnic diversity which resulted from the massive influx of immigrants drawn by deteriorating economic conditions in Europe and job prospects in the developing mills. Therefore, the Southside area consists predominantly of tightly packed wooden frame residential dwellings dating to the founding of the major steel corporations.

One of the first industries in Pittsburgh was the glass house of Issac Craig and James O'Hara situated directly across the "Point", near Sawmill Run in 1795. Other glass factories soon sprang up within the first river mile, which included the Birmingham Glassworks established in 1812.

In order to facilitate the movement of workers to the mills from the heights of Mount Washington, a series of steam driven inclines were built of which 2, the Duquesne and Monongahela inclines, are still functioning although their drive mechanisms are no longer steam powered.

Craig and O'Hara -
Glassworks

(1795-1814) located directly across from the "Point" was the first glass furnace in the Pittsburgh district. Many other glassworks were also located in proximity to the Craig and O'Hara works, and this area, although covered now by rail facilities, can be considered a glass production district which covered much of the banks of the Monongahela for at least 2 river miles as well as the south bank of the Ohio for the first river-mile below Pittsburgh.

The following historic sites on the south bank and their descriptions have been taken from the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places:

Duquesne Incline - 1220 Grandview Avenue, Mt. Washington.
Railroad (1877). One of two working incline railroads

in Pittsburgh, operating since the latter part of the 19th century. National Register and PIHP.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Miller-Wind House | - | 910 South Side Avenue, Spring Garden, Pittsburgh. (1870). Fine frame 2½ storey Second Empire house with an Italian villa tower. PIHP. |
| Monongahela Incline | - | Grandview Avenue at Wyoming Avenue, Mt. Washington (1869-82). Cable car system with plane of 640 feet. County. National Register and PIHP. |
| Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Station | - | Smithfield and Carson Street, Pittsburgh. (1898-1901). A 7 storey hollow cube of stone and brick built in office/station manner. It has fine Edwardian interiors and on its exterior there is a large relief of a moving locomotive, "Number 135". This structure is currently undergoing a major renovation directed by the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Association. It will function as a shopping center after completion. National Register and PIHP. |
| St. John the Baptist's-
Ukrainian Catholic Church | - | 109 South Carson Street, Pittsburgh. (1895-1919). Large brick church with Byzantine overtones. Numerous turquoise onion domes set off the building. PIHP. |
| St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church | - | 15th and Pius Street, Pittsburgh. (1857-61). Large brick and stone building which shows many South German influences in the tower and physical setting. PIHP. |
| South Side District | - | Bounded by 13th and 33rd Streets, Bingham and Sydney Streets, Pittsburgh. (1811-1900). Town laid out in 1811, early industrial area. Area chiefly noted for its solid gemultich red brick houses and ethnic churches. PIHP. |
| South Side Market Building | - | 12th and Bingham Street, Pittsburgh, (1915). Two storey brick market house in Romanesque style. PIHP. |

Summary of Historic Period Cultural Resources Along the
Monongahela River

The literature search undertaken for historic period sites along the Monongahela River within the limit of study identified a total of 38 locations of extant structures and potential archaeological sites. Of this number, 6 sites are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 22 are included in the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places (PIHP). The latter list has focused principally upon extant commercial establishments in Pittsburgh (9 sites) as well as upon extant historic churches of the area (4 sites), there is only one recognized historic area or district within this portion of the study zone, the South Side market district. No historic sites have received archaeological investigation.

The results of this search are presented in the following table. Note that some sites are listed twice in order to signify their inclusion in more than 1 category. An enumeration of commercial establishments with possible archaeological potential follows this table and provides additional information on date, owner, and location. A separate list of sites currently contained on the National Register and on the PIHP is also included.

Among the sites listed in the following table, several particularly stand out in terms of their potential eligibility for the National Register. Included here are the sites of Braddock's Field, already listed on the PIHP, and two glassworks, the Craig and O'Hara works and the Birmingham works. The Craig and O'Hara works was the first glass house in Pittsburgh and was owned by 2 prominent, local entrepreneurs whose names are well-known in the history of the City of Pittsburgh. It is largely on this basis and the fact that the glass industry became a major contributor to the early economy of Pittsburgh that this site deserves further recognition. Both the Craig and O'Hara and the Birmingham works produced glass products extensively used throughout early America.

Summary of Historic Period Sites Along the
Monongahela River

	N.R.	PIHP	PE	E	Nominated N.R.	U	Total
<u>EXTANT STRUCTURES</u>							
Domestic				2 ^{O,W}			2
Military				1 ^B			1
Libraries & Schools				1 ^A			1
Church				4 ^{H,N,Z,AA}			4
Courthouse & Jail	1 ^C			1 ^C			2
Commercial Establishments	2 ^{F,Y}			9 ^{D,E,F,G,I,J,K,L,Y,CC}		1 ^S	12
Bridges	1 ^M			1 ^M			2
Inclines	2 ^{V,X}			2 ^{V,X}			4
Historic District				1 ^{BB}			1
Total	6	22				1	29

SITES OF FORMER
STRUCTURES WITH POSSIBLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
POTENTIAL

Domestic						1 ^P	1
Military						2 ^Q	2
Churches & Seminaries						1 ^R	1
Commercial Establishments				2 ^{T,U}		9	11
Total			2			13	15
Totals	6	22	2			14	44*

*Includes 6 sites listed in more than 1 category

A Carnegie Free Library of Pittsburgh
B Braddock's Field
C Allegheny County Court House and Jail
D Benedum-Trees Building
E Burke Building
F Dollar Savings Bank
G Duquesne Club
H First Presbyterian Church
I Fort Pitt Federal Building
J Granite Building
K Magee Building
L Park Building
M Smithfield Street Bridge
N Trinity Episcopal Cathedral
O Wood's House
P John Frazier House
Q Civil War Fortifications
R Braddock Women's Seminary
S Jones and Laughlin Steel Company
T Craig and O'Hara Glassworks
U Birmingham Glassworks
V Duquesne Incline
W Miller-Wind House
X Monongahela Incline
Y Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Station
Z St. John the Baptist's Ukrainian Catholic Church
AA St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church
BB South Side District
CC South Side Market Building

Summary of Early Commercial Interests
on the Monongahela River Discussed in this Report

Description	Number of Businesses	Date	Owner's Name and Location
Steelmill	1	est.1837	Edgar Thompson, Braddock
Nail mill	1	est.1887	Chess, Cooke and Company, Braddock
Glass Factory	1	?	?, Braddock
Firebrick yard	1	?	Braddock Firebrick Company, Braddock
Coal mine	1	1828	James H. Hays, Mifflin Township
Steel mill	1	?	Carnegie Steel Corporation, Homestead
Glass works	1	1879	Bryce, Higbee and Company, Homestead
Glass works	1	1886	Windsor Glass Company, Homestead
Firebrick yard	1	?	Massillon Firebrick Works, Homestead

Sites Currently Listed on the
Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places (PIHP)
and on the National Register of Historic
Places - Monongahela River

National Register

Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail
Dollar Savings Bank
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Station
Smithfield Street Bridge
Duquesne Incline
Monongahela Incline

Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places

Wood's House
Miller-Wind House
Braddock's Field
Carnegie Free Library of Pittsburgh
First Presbyterian Church
Trinity Episcopal Cathedral
St. John the Baptist's Ukrainian Catholic Church
St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church
Benedum-Trees Building
Burke Building
Dollar Savings Bank
Duquesne Club
Fort Pitt Federal Building
Granite Building
Magee Building
Park Building
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Station
South Side Market Building
Duquesne Incline
Monongahela Incline
Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail
Smithfield Street Bridge

Monongahela Rivermile Locations
for Historic Period Sites

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Rivermiles</u>
22.	Braddocks Field	11.3
23.	Carnegie Free Library	10.4
24.	Wood's House	4.0
25.	South Side Market Building	1.8
26.	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	1.7
27.	St. John's the Baptist's Ukranian Catholic Church	1.3
28.	Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail	1.2
29.	Smithfield Street Bridge	0.8
30.	Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Station	0.7
31.	Monongahela Incline	0.7
32.	Park Building	0.6
33.	Magee Building	0.6
34.	Duquense Club	0.6
35.	Benedum-Trees Building	0.6
36.	First Presbyterian Church	0.6
37.	Granite Building	0.5
38.	Burke Building	0.5

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Rivermiles</u>
39.	Trinity Episcopal Church	0.5
40.	Fort Pitt Federal Building	0.4
41.	Dollar Savings Bank	0.4
42.	Duquense Incline	0.0

Historical Period Cultural
Resources Along the
Ohio River

This section discusses cultural resources of the historic period located within one kilometer of both the north and south banks of the Ohio River from its inception at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for a distance of 40 rivermiles to the border of that state with Columbiana County, Ohio and Hancock County, West Virginia. In addition, cultural resources along the navigable lower limits of the Beaver River, the principal tributary of the Ohio in Pennsylvania are also given. The Beaver River joins the Ohio approximately 25.5 rivermiles below Pittsburgh.

Flowing to the northwest prior to its bend to the southwest at Beaver, the "north" and "south" banks of the Ohio are often more correctly the eastern and western banks respectively. Historically, however, the banks are referred to as the northern and southern banks, and that terminology will be followed here. Due to the large number of extant structures, archaeological sites of the historic time period and potential archaeological sites along this lengthy stretch of river, we have decided to describe the resources on the northern and southern banks of the river separately. Cultural resources along the Beaver River are also discussed separately. Appropriate summations pertaining to historic period cultural resources along both banks of the Ohio and the Beaver Rivers are provided in the conclusions of each section. Approximate rivermile location and distance of sites from the river banks are noted in the text while site locations themselves are noted on the U.S.G.S. topographical maps which accompany this report.

Until the cessation of hostile Indian activities which followed close on the heels of General Anthony Wayne's victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers in August of 1794 and the conclusion of the Treaty of Greenville the following year, the Ohio River Valley beyond Pittsburgh was unsafe for colonization. This more than any other single factor accounts for the generally later date attached to initial cultural resources of the area; Pittsburgh literally constituted the western frontier of American culture at the end of the American Revolution.

The importance of the Ohio River for the successful migration to the interior of the continent did not go unnoticed, however, its snags, sandbars and other impediments to navigation were noted as early as 1785. By 1819, Pennsylvania and the lands which were or would become the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana suggested the establishment of a joint commission to study the navigation possibilities of the river and to report on the amount of money necessary for improvements. It was not until 1824, however, that funds (\$75,000) were allocated for work on both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Additional money was made available in 1827 and 1829.

The southwesterly draining non-tidal Ohio, which joins the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois is the tenth largest river in the United States, extending a total of 981 miles and draining 203,900

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OHIO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNA--ETC(U)

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square miles of territory. Its early potential for inland travel, however, was mitigated by its variable channel width in addition to its snags, shoals and sandbars. Many ideas designed to improve navigation were considered including the construction of longitudinal canals, dams and chutes (Livermore's Plan) and the so-called Reservoir Plan of Charles Ellet, who in 1853 proposed the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the river in order to maintain depth throughout the problematical low water months of July through November. Water level at these times could drop far enough to permit relatively easy fording of the river. Travel by keel boat or flat boat, and later by steamer, however, was naturally curtailed by this phenomenon.

The first recorded suggestion of a series of locks and dams for the river was put forward in 1870 by Milner Roberts. It was not until 1874 though that William E. Merrill, a major in the United States Army Corps of Engineers, proposed the use of movable dams, then popular in France. The first of these dams was constructed at Davis Island beginning in 1878. It was opened for use in 1885 and succeeded in maintaining a year-round low water harbor at Pittsburgh. This dam was quickly followed by others (Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5) which opened in the period 1896-1907. Two additional dams followed at Beaver and Midland, Pennsylvania. Many of these were soon replaced by larger constructions including the Emsworth, Dashfield and Montgomery Island dams built between 1921 and 1936.

Historic Period Cultural Resources

on the North Bank of the Ohio River

As indicated above, safe settlement along the banks of the Ohio River below Pittsburgh was delayed into the 1790's by hostile relationships with Indians of the area. This was particularly true of the north bank, traditionally known as the "Indian" side of the Ohio. Colonization was consequently retarded until the conclusion of the Indian wars and the settlement of Indian claims to the area. Movement into the area was also delayed by the general lack of good roads and the problematic low water periods of the Ohio discussed above. The initial roads into the area were military roads such as that cut by General Wayne on his march from Pittsburgh to Legionville. Rail service on the north bank was not completed until the middle of the 19th century. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, a predecessor of the later Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway was completed along the north bank from Pittsburgh to Crestline, Ohio in 1853, and a second track was completed between present Rochester, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh in 1865.

Most of the land on the north bank of the Ohio was part of the Depreciation Lands purchase established after the Revolutionary War to provide American veterans with land. The surveys for this

area, completed in 1785 began at the present western terminus of the state end were divided into 5 districts ranging back toward Pittsburgh.

In this discussion of historic period cultural resources, our description begins on the present North Side of Pittsburgh and proceeds down river to the state border. Cultural resources along the Beaver River, the principal northern tributary of the Ohio in this part of the survey area are discussed at the conclusion of this section.

- Manchester - Manchester was originally an independent borough, but later incorporated within the wards of the City of Pittsburgh. It forms part of the historic district mentioned earlier in this report in the discussion of cultural resources along the Allegheny River.
- Western Penitentiary - In 1818, 10 acres of land on the Allegheny Commons were granted to the State of Pennsylvania for the construction of a penitentiary. This was built of gray sandstone between 1818 and 1826 at a cost of \$650,000. A new cell block was built in 1833, with subsequent additions in 1837 and 1852. The penitentiary was used until 1886 when new facilities at Riverside were finished. After 1886, the site of the old penitentiary was used for the Phipps greenhouses and a park.
- Brunot's Island - Originally named McKee's or Hamilton's Island, the first land patents were given to Robert Elliot and Eli Williams in 1790 although there is some indication that a man by the name of Smallman may have purchased some land on the island from the Delawares in 1780. The island was subsequently purchased by French physician Dr. Felix Brunot who began a medical practice in Pittsburgh in 1797. Brunot, a Heugenot, was born in 1752 and died in 1838. LaFayette was entertained in Brunot's home on the island which at one time contained a racetrack. Later, the island was the site of the first landing strip in the Pittsburgh area.
- Bellevue - The name of this borough is taken literally from the French belle vue (beautiful view). This territory, originally included in the

Depreciation Lands, became a borough in 1867. It was formed out of Ross township, named in 1809 for James Ross. Bellevue was separated from Allegheny by Jack's Run and maintained a primarily rural flavor throughout the 19th century. The first londonners in the area were James Robinson and Hugh Henry Breckenridge. Robinson's son, William, was the first mayor of Allegheny. Several early farms are known in the area including those of Sammuel Dilworth, Erasmus Cooper and Zachariah Blackburn. Andrew Jack, for whom Jack's Run is named, owned a gristmill in the area and operated a tavern. He is also known as the pilot of the steamer the New Orleans, built in the Pittsburgh area in 1811 and credited with having been the first steamboat on the Ohio.

Davis Island -

This island was named for Lewis Davis, an early settler who farmed on the island. Joseph Watters was another early property owner on the island. It is most famous as the site of the Davis Island dam, opened in 1885, which was the first of the movable dams constructed on this section of the Ohio. One wall of the old dam is still visible. The Davis Island dam was replaced by the Emsworth dam opened in 1929.

Neville Island -

This is the largest of the river islands in this section of the Ohio. It is nearly 5 miles in length and approximately $3/8$ of a mile in width. Neville Island was originally known as Long Island or Montour's Island. Its present name reflects the fact that the prominent Neville family owned land there in the 18th century. General William Irvine owned a tract of 868 acres on the island for a time in 1787 but was divested of it by court decree. Irvine was an important military figure in early Pittsburgh. Major Issac Craig, an early Pittsburgh entrepreneur and a member by marriage of the Neville family, is the only family member known to have actually lived on the island. Here he built a large, simple, wooden frame house about 60 feet long which was situated approximately in the center of the island. The home pre-dates 1807. By 1814, several additional farms were located here. The western end of the island may originally have been a separate island

known as Hog Island. The later history of Neville Island is one of heavy industrialization. In 1890, F. R. Dravo and William H. Black established a company for the manufacture of boilers on the island. The next year, Black left the firm which became F. R. Dravo and Company. With subsequent expansion into the general contracting field, Dravo Corporation has played an important role in the construction of many locks, dams and ships on the Ohio River.

Avalon

- The first known settler in the area was John Taylor who arrived sometime at the end of the 18th century. Captain John Birmingham constructed a log house near the juncture of Ohio and Harrison Avenues shortly after. Until 1874, the area was known as Birmingham. In that year, the settlement changed its name to West Bellevue. In 1883, the post office was referred to as Myler. Ten years later, the citizens of the area chose the name Avalon, supposedly a Celtic word meaning "apple orchard".

Ben Avon

- Samuel Nicholson obtained the first patent in the area in 1789. Nicholson subsequently sold his patent to William Dickson whose descendants live in the Dickson log house on Race Street, Ben Avon. Ben Avon incorporated as a borough in 1892.

Emsworth

- Situated at the mouth of Lowrie's Run, Emsworth takes its name from a 1794 patent to a Dr. James whose land bore the same name. One of the first settlers in the area was John Cheney who operated a mill here in 1802. In 1805, William and David Courtney bought land for a grist mill operation from John Wilkens. For many years, the area was known as Courtneyville. The first school in the area was built in 1828 and is still standing on Race Street near the upper end of Ridge Avenue. The area's name was changed to Emsworth in 1872. Primarily a farming and residential area, there was an acid making concern which operated here in 1889.

Dixmont State
Hospital

- Part of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont was named for the famous Dorothea Dix who agitated for the establishment of a hospital here as early as 1848. A hospital opened in January of 1853 and was constructed on a 370 acre tract of land. Dixmont hospital itself opened in 1859 and during the Civil War played a vital role in the

treatment of many soldiers suffering from "shell shock."

- Glenfield - Glenfield borough was incorporated December 4, 1875 out of southeast Aleppo Township. Situated in a valley at the mouth of Kilbuck Run, the borough was originally known as Camden. The first settler in the area is thought to have been John Boggs, a Revolutionary war veteran. Glenfield's population developed predominantly in the period 1868-1872.
- Aleppo Township - Erected in June of 1876 out of Kilbuck Township, Solomon Veal is thought to have been the first settler in the area, but his home, situated along the banks of the Ohio, was destroyed by flood in 1889. Henry Pratt is also known to have lived in the area as early as 1786.
- Haysville - Haysville has been credited with being the smallest community in Allegheny County. It was the only community in Aleppo Township in 1889. The community was formerly known as Burgunda. The name Haysville is after one John Hays, a river pilot and innkeeper of the area. St. Mary's German Catholic Church built in 1853 has long been a prominent local landmark.
- Osborn - An entirely suburban community formed out of western Aleppo Township in March, 1883.
- Sewickley Township - Erected out of Ohio Township in January of 1854. The name, of Indian origin, probably means "sweet water", possibly a reference to the once abundant maple sugar trees of the area. Portions of Sewickley, Ohio and Leet townships were patented to Thomas McKean and Francis Johnson in June, 1786. McKean was the first governor of Pennsylvania and his property passed to his daughter, Sarah Maria Theresa, Marchioness de Cosa Yrujo, the wife of the Spanish envoy to the United States at the end of the American Revolution. This patent certainly includes one of the largest personal land holdings in Allegheny County. The property was eventually purchased in 1881 by Cochran Fleming. The first actual settler in the area (1808) may have been Frederick Merriman. Throughout the 19th century, farming remained virtually the sole occupation of the township which experienced declining population from 1860-1880.

Sewickley
Borough

- Originally known as Sewickleyville, the borough was incorporated in July, 1853. Thomas Hoey was an early landowner in the area while George Ulery reportedly owned the first house which was situated between the Park Place Hotel's location and the Ohio River. An early church in the area was built on land of the Beers family in 1818. It was constructed of logs covered with clapboards and had a puncheon floor. This building therefore preceeded the 1861 construction of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church. Sewickley was originally divided into several sections. The western half of the borough was called Loretto. Most of the property here originally belonged to Levi Hollingsworth. Subsequently, the property passed into the hands of Henry Ulery, a German sea captain. On 200 acres adjoining Loretto, Caleb Way constructed a log home on a site now occupied by the Sewickley Electric Light Company. This property was known as "Way's Desire" and was in the hands of the Way family sometime before 1797.

Sewickley's growth was primarily due to its position near the Pittsburgh-Beaver Road. Both John Garrison and Robert and James Green owned stores along this road. Garrison's store dates to ca. 1837. The first school in present Sewickley was begun by David Shields in 1824. The school was a brick structure located at Broad, Thorn and Chestnut Streets within the present confines of the borough.

The Sewickley Academy opened in the Park Place Hotel in 1838. Its owners were William Nevin and John B. Champ and the school operated intermittantly until 1875 when it was replaced by the present academy building.

Following the completion of rail connections between Pittsburgh and Sewickley, the borough and surrounding countryside became the site of summer homes for many of Pittsburgh's wealthy industrialists. At one time or another, the Alexander, Byers, Laughlin, Chalfant, Dravo, Oliver, and Rea families have owned property in the area.

Edgeworth - Originally part of Leet Township, Edgeworth became a borough in 1904. The Nicholas-Way house, a Greek Revival mansion was constructed here in 1838 preceeded by both the Way-Walker home (1810) which served as both an inn and home, and "Newington" built by David Shields (see above) in 1816. Shields was the son-in-law of an early surveyor of the area, Daniel Leet, after which Leet Township and Leetsdale are named. Edgeworth is also the site of the birth of composer Ethelbert Nevin, a contemporary of Stephen Foster. Nevin was born at "Vine acre" in 1862 and composed such songs as "The Rosary" in 1862 and "Narcissus".

Edgeworth was also the site of the Edgeworth Seminary opened in 1836 by Mary Oliver. The building was destroyed by fire in 1865.

Deadman's Island - A formerly existing island of the Ohio River which was removed in the course of the construction of the Dashield lock and dam. The island is mentioned in Cramer's The Navigator as one of 3 islands below Neville Island.

Little Sewickley-Creek Little Sewickley Creek enters the Ohio between Edgeworth and Leetsdale. An unnamed, unlocated grist mill was in operation here by 1797. At the mouth of the stream, a small Indian village of 14 huts may have existed in 1796.

Leet Township - Leet Township was erected in 1869 out of Sewickley Township. The township derives its name from either Daniel or Jonathan Leet. Jonathan Leet was a surveyor operating in the area of the present community of Beaver Falls at the end of the 18th century. His brother, Daniel, obtained title to property belonging to George Morgan located on the northern bank of the Ohio.

Leetsdale - The borough of Leetsdale was erected from Leet Township in 1903. Within the confines of the present borough at an earlier time was the cabin of John Bean, a relative of the Leet family who settled in the area ca. 1796. The home of John Way was also located here. Other early settlers of the area included Thomas Hoey, James Mann and John Jackson. Daniel

Leet's tavern, a stone home built ca. 1800 was located at the intersection of Beaver Avenue (Pennsylvania Route 88) and Winding Road.

- Big Sewickley Creek - This creek currently marks the boundary between Allegheny and Beaver Counties and enters the Ohio just south of Ambridge. During the earlier half of the 18th century, the French may have erected a fishing weir near the mouth of the stream.
- Beaver County - Extending in area for 429 square miles, Beaver County was erected out of Washington and Allegheny Counties in March of 1800. Much of Beaver County was part of the Depreciation Lands Purchase which embraced the boroughs of Beaver, Rochester, Vanport and West Bridgewater.
- Ambridge Area (Logstown, Ambridge, Old Economy, Legionville) - The general area of the north bank of the Ohio River in the vicinity of present day Ambridge has perhaps the longest and most detailed history of any area between Pittsburgh and the present borough of Beaver.

Logstown was the most important Indian Village on the Ohio River at the middle of the 18th century. Indians may have been living in the area at least as early as 1731. The French may have been active in building trading houses and fortifications here by that time. Historical records differ regarding the actual location of the settlement. Most sources indicate that the main village was on the north (or east) bank and was referred to by the Indians as Maugh-wa-wa-me. The French generally used the term Chinique. The Indian village may have been on the flood plain of the Ohio although it seems certain that the French constructed about 30 log homes for the Indians on the second terrace above the river. These cabins, complete with stone chimneys were constructed ca. 1753-54 following the abandonment of the village by other Indians loyal to Great Britain. In addition to this "lower" and "upper" town arrangement, it seems likely that some cabins may eventually have stood on the south bank of the Ohio just opposite the "lower" town, as Arthur Lee indicates in his papers. George Croghan, a

trader in the area, located the site of Logstown on the south (west) bank of the Ohio, but this seems to clearly have been wrong. Over the years, Logstown was the site of many important meetings with Indians of the Ohio River Valley. Inhabited mainly by Shawnee, Delaware and Iroquois, Logstown also may have housed some Abnaki, Nipissinques and Ottawas at one time. Conrad Weiser sponsored the first meeting between the Ohio River Indians and Pennsylvania authorities which was held from August 27 through September 18, 1748. Weiser reported at the time that more than 20 English traders were in operation in Logstown, which was the home of the Half King, Tenacharison, who presided over local Indian affairs in behalf of the Six Nation confederacy at Onondaga. Over the next few years, Logstown was the site of many conferences with local Indians by both French and English alike. Bienville or Blainville visited here in 1749, at which time the village was said to contain 50 log cabins. Other conferences took place in 1751-1752. Later, in 1753, the village was visited by Washington during his trip to the French forts on the upper Allegheny. Missionary Christian Frederick Post visited again in 1770, although by this time it is not clear whether Indians were still living at Logstown. As mentioned above, those loyal to the English abandoned the village in 1754, moving to Kuskuskies (now New Castle) on the Shenango River, or to Pickawillany on the Muskingham River (modern Piqua, Ohio). After the ouster of the French from the Ohio Valley in 1758, the town may have been completely abandoned. Bouquet's 1764 expedition still made note of the location of the village, the "lower" town of which he believed to occupy approximately 60 perches of ground. Some sources indicate that Logstown stood near the subsequent site of Legionville in Harmony Township between Duss Avenue and the railroad tracks along the Ohio. Both the site of Legionville and that of Logstown are marked by Pennsylvania State Historical Markers along the Beaver Road (Route 88). The marker is several hundred yards north of the railroad station at Legionville. Logstown was supposedly located to the southeast of this marker. If this is true, Legionville may have occupied the site

of the "upper" town of Logstown. Another monument to Logstown stands on ground of the A.M. Byers Company in Ambridge, placed by the DAR.

In 1787, Colonel Isaac Melcher (or Melchior) purchased land for the establishment of a town called Montmorin to be laid out on the site of Logstown. Melcher purchased lots 15 through 19 of Daniel Leet's Section 2 of the Depreciation Lands running from approximately one mile below the mouth of Big Sewickley Creek to the mouth of Logstown Run. Each square was to be sub-divided into 10 lots. Several years later, in 1824, the Harmonite Society purchased Lots 12 through 14 of Leet's Survey and subsequently annexed Melcher's land for the site of Economy. In 1894, the Harmony Society sold its property in Harmony and Economy Townships, a total of about 2500 acres, to the Union Company, a holding company of the Society. Over the space of the following years, this company disposed of smaller parcels of land. One such tract includes the present site of the borough of Ambridge. The American Bridge Company (hence the name Ambridge) purchased land here in 1901 and established a railway station for their operation. In 1905, the citizens of the area established the borough of Ambridge which included the Old Harmonist territory of Economy in addition to the new site of Ambridge proper. Following the dissolution of the Harmony Society, Pennsylvania purchased 4 acres of land and some of the Society's buildings including the Great House, Music Hall, a carpenter shop and wine cellar in addition to several dwellings. This property was subsequently entrusted to the Harmony Society Historical Society which together with the Historical and Museum Commission maintains the buildings to the present day.

The Harmony Society, a Christian socialist / communist community of the 19th century, established their third and last home in 1825 on 3000 acres of ground fronting for 5 miles on the Ohio River in present Economy (formed 1827) and Harmony (formed 1851) Townships. The Society specialized in a self-sufficient and

industrious approach to life which emphasized salvation through the performance of good works. They were quick to establish textile and other industries in this area and along the Beaver River. Economy was composed of approximately 150 frame and brick houses in addition to a number of communal houses and a church. At the time of their return to western Pennsylvania from Indiana, they established themselves at an area known as French Point in the present borough of Ambridge. Interestingly, the Society preserved an "Indian Mound" within their apple orchard during the 19th century. The Society was heavily involved in oil, railroad, coal and manufacturing concerns in later years, and their holdings may have amounted to approximately \$2,000,000. "Old Economy", between 13th and Church Streets in the present borough of Ambridge preserves much of the atmosphere of the Harmonist Community which was dissolved for lack of members ca. 1904.

The Ambridge area is listed on the PIHP as is the site of Logstown. "Old Economy" also appears on the PIHP in addition to being on the National Register of Historic Places. It has also been designated a National Historic Landmark (October 15, 1966).

Legionville derives its name from the encampment here of General Anthony Wayne's "Legion" in 1792-3 after Wayne moved from Fort Fayette in Pittsburgh. The encampment in Harmony Township was located near Route 88 between Ambridge and Baden. The buildings were huts arranged to form a town with streets running at right angles with a redoubt on the eastern promontory. Outer works consisted of four redoubts and a "grand parade". Portions of the excavations could still be seen in the early years of the 20th century. Some of the buildings were reportedly standing as late as 1818. It was here that Wayne trained the troops which were so effective in the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 which ultimately secured this area of the Ohio River from Indian threat. During World War II, Legionville was the site of a temporary housing project, now removed. The site is listed on both the PIHP and the National Register (March 27, 1975).

- Baden - Baden borough was initially settled in 1838. William McAllister was an early resident of the area. The borough was not incorporated out of Economy Township until 1868. McAllister did the original surveying in the borough. The original property was divided into 104 lots.
- Conway - The post office in present day Conway was originally called Agnew. The borough was incorporated from Economy Township in 1902.
- Freedom - The borough of Freedom was established 1832 by S. Phillips and J. Betz. The entire community resulted from the purchase by the Count de Leon of land on the south bank of the Ohio at Phillipsburg. This necessitated the removal of the Phillips and Graham boatyards to Freedom. Phillips and Betz built 14 houses at Freedom on land formerly owned by General Abner Lacock. These homes, for workers in the boatyard, were referred to initially as "Shanty Town". By 1833, Freedom contained 40 houses. One hundred homes were present by 1837. John Snead erected a stone tavern on Main Street about that time in addition to a steam sawmill and boatyard. John Baker and Company manufactured steam-boat engines in the area. Jacob Stahl operated a distillery and grist mill near Dutchman's Run on Main Street. The Freedom Oil Works Company was established in 1879; the Freedom Casket Company in 1889. Abner Lacock's residence was totally destroyed during the construction of lock and dam number 5 between Freedom and Rochester. Lacock's home had been built ca. 1812 and partially destroyed in the 1832 Ohio River flood. Lacock was the first associate judge of Beaver County, and a member of the state legislature (1810-1819). He played important roles in the establishment of both the Pennsylvania and the crosscut canal linking the Beaver and Lake Erie canal with Ohio canal. He died in 1836.

The site of the Phillips and Graham shipyards which operated from 1832-1860 is listed on the PIHP. The yards had produced 66 steam-boats and 2 sea-worthy vessels by 1856. Also listed on the PIHP is the Captain Vicary

House at 1251 4th Avenue, Freedom. Built in 1826, the building is of cut sandstone with large gabled chimneys. It was probably originally used as a tavern.

Rochester
(Logan's Town)

- The township of Rochester was established in 1840, the borough 9 years later in 1849. Situated at the confluence of the Beaver and Ohio Rivers on the east bank of the Beaver, Rochester was an important site for both Indians and later white residents. Rochester borough probably represents the site of "Logan's Town", named after Delaware chief John Logan, whose family was killed during Dunsmore's War in 1774. This term may refer to the same hamlet as "Sawcunk", a Delaware word meaning "at the mouth". The village was also apparently known as "King Beaver's Town". The precise limits and size of the village have never been accurately determined. Delaware may have been living here as early as 1725. Conrad Weiser visited the village in 1748 which he reported to be 8 miles below Logstown. There is evidence that some Mohawk may also have lived there. There is also speculation that the village extended across the Beaver River and onto the bluff on which the borough of Beaver stands today. Another named Indian village was located $3/4$ to 1 mile below the confluence of the Beaver and Ohio Rivers. This was called "Shingas' Old Town". It is not certain, however, where the dividing line (if any existed) was drawn between this and "Sawcunk". "Shingas' Old Town" was probably initially settled by the Shawnee in the 1730's. Shingas, a Delaware, later lived here as did other Delaware chiefs (e.g. Beaver, Pisquetomen, White Eyes). Shingas led many raids against the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The French constructed an estimated 38 logs houses with stone chimneys for the Indians at the town. Advantageously situated near water routes to both Ohio and north into the Mahoning Valley, the town was an important trading center. Apparently of some population size, the town was considered capable of fielding 100 warriors. It is known that the successful trader George Croghan had established one of his trading posts here by 1748. "Shingas' Old Town" was

apparently abandoned after the French defeat at Fort Duquesne in 1758. Christian Frederick Post visited here in that year. Some years later during his march into Ohio, Colonel Henry Bouquet noted that some of the chimneys of the houses which the French had built for the Indians were still standing. Both "Logan's Town" and Shingas' Old Town" are listed on the PIHP.

Early white settlers in the Rochester area included the Reverend Francis Reno, Atlas Lacock, Reese Nannah, Jonathan Leet and Earl Merriman. Benjamin Pound operated a ferry in the area and had a log home at the mouth of the Beaver River. The present confines of Rochester Borough were originally referred to as East Bridgewater, Fairport or Beaver Point. The name Rochester was not in general usage until ca. 1837-1840.

Industrial concerns were quickly established in the area throughout the 19th century. The Pendleton brothers firebrick works was established in 1856. The Anderson Foundry on New York Street began operations in 1861 while the Rochester Tumbler Company, makers of glass containers, opened a plant which eventually covered 7 acres of ground in 1872. A large segment of the plant was destroyed by fire in 1901. William Miller and Sons established a lumber business in 1855 and expanded into general contracting. They served as contractors for the Washington County Pennsylvania courthouse as well as for the Union Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh. The Keystone Pottery Company incorporated in 1890 and operated in the Rochester area until destroyed by fire in 1890. The Rochester Flint Vial and Bottle Works began operations on one acre of ground near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad tracks in 1879. Eventually, the firm's name was changed to the Rochester Point Bottle Works. Additional glass manufacturing concerns in the Rochester area included:

The Keystone Tumbler Company - opened in 1897

Beaver Valley Glass Manufacturing Company - Opened in 1882 for the production of brandy bottles and prescription medicine containers. Located on Brighton Road, the plant was destroyed by fire in 1890.

Rochester Cut Glass Company - Opened in 1896, the plant once employed 46 glass cutters.

The Rochester Steam Ferry was in operation prior to 1862 employing the ships Borough Bee and W.C. Gray. The ferry continued its operation until at least 1884.

The Leaf House on Shields and Maine Street was built in 1834 and was a prominent hotel during the operation of the Beaver and Lake Erie Canal.

The Beaver and Lake Erie Canal passed along the east bank of the Beaver River. The canal was begun in 1831 and completed by 1833. The section around Rochester (the Beaver division) was constructed first. The object of the canal was to provide a north-south link between the Erie Canal, opened in 1825, and the Pennsylvania Canal which was completed to Pittsburgh in 1829. Providing both freight and passenger service, the Beaver division extended as far north as New Castle and saw extensive use until 1871 when the property of the canal company was sold at auction. The Girard Locks of the canal were located at Rochester and were 25 feet wide and 120 feet long. Named for Philadelphia philanthropist Stephen Girard who donated \$300,000, the signature stone of the locks has been moved to Rochester in a park at the intersection of Pennsylvania routes 88 and 18. The locks, in ruin, were still in evidence as late as 1927. They are listed on the PIHP. Freight on the canal was transferred to (or from) steamboats near Water Street in Rochester. The borough naturally gave rise to boat building operations among which were the firms of Clark and Dickey, Bidwell and Lukens.

Fort McIntosh - Within the confines of the present Borough of Beaver, Fort McIntosh was constructed in the fall of 1778 by General Lachlan McIntosh, then commander of the Western Department of the Continental Army. This was the first American fortification constructed on the northern bank of the Ohio River. Built on the stony plain overlooking the Ohio, the fort was trapezoidal in outline with its longest side closest to the river. The

fortification, possibly designed by the Frenchman, Louis-Antoine-Jean Baptiste, Le Chevalier de Cambray-Digny, may well have been constructed from horizontally laid wooden beams on sandstone cobble sills. Archaeological work has been conducted at the site by the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Museum, and the Amockwi chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. Fort McIntosh served as the base of operations for General McIntosh's planned attack on the British at Fort Detroit which never materialized. A "sister" fort, Fort Laurens, was built by McIntosh the same year near present Bolivar Ohio. Fort Laurens has also been the subject of archaeological investigations. Following the American Revolution, Fort McIntosh served as an outpost for Josiah Harmer's expedition into the Ohio Country and was the site of the conclusion of the Treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785. The post was deactivated in 1788 and was either intentionally dismantled or was the object of "cannibalization" by settlers moving down the Ohio in flatboats. The site of the fort is listed on the PHHP and on the National Register of Historic Places (April 24, 1975).

Beaver Borough -

The creation of a town at Beaver was authorized by legislative act on September 28, 1791. By this act 200 acres of land in the Beaver reserve tract was to be laid out into town lots in addition to 1000 acres which were to serve as out-lots. This area was surveyed by Daniel Leet in 1792 although his survey was not accepted until 1793. The survey was authorized to take place "on or near where the old French town stood", a reference to "Shingas' Old Town" (see above). The survey area also included the site of the deactivated Fort McIntosh (see above). Sales of property within the surveyed area began on July 2, 1793 and extended to August 12 of that year. The town of Beaver was incorporated March 29, 1802. The courthouse for the county was located here, but the building itself was not completed until 1810. Until that time, the court met in the county jail on Third Street. Another courthouse was built in 1877.

Early houses in Beaver were not particularly numerous. It seems as though there were 5 or 6 by 1796. By 1814, the town contained the courthouse, jail, market house and about 50 homes and inns. Several interesting historical sites in the town are enumerated below:

- Beaver Academy - It opened in 1815 although it was provided for as early as 1800. The school admitted females to its classes in the Female Seminary at Third and Beaver Streets in 1854. The seminary eventually became the Beaver College and Musical Institute, chartered in 1853. The buildings were destroyed by fire ca. 1895.
- Presbyterian Church - The first Presbyterian Church in the town was built on the public square ca. 1825. This church was later replaced by one on Elk Street.
- Big Beaver Paper Mill - This was in operation within the town at least by 1828. Present location is unknown.
- Beaver Cemetery - A cemetery was provided for in the northwest square of the town and was readied for use in March, 1814.
- Beaver Banks - As an early industrial site, Beaver had several early banks. The Bank of Beaver opened in 1814; Beaver Deposit Bank, 1872; Beaver National Bank, 1896.
- Patrick Mulvanen House - A 1½ story Greek Revival house with a projecting central gable forming an entrance porch. The home was constructed in 1847 and is listed on the PHHP.
- Matthew Quay Residence - The Quay Residence is located at 205 College Avenue, Beaver and was constructed ca. 1840. Matthew Quay was a prominent figure in Pennsylvania politics in the last half of the 19th century. He served as military secretary to Governor Andrew Curtin during the Civil War. He later served

in many political capacities including that of U. S. Senator from 1889 until his death in 1904. The Quay residence is listed on both the PIHP and the National Register of Historic Places (May 15, 1975) as a National Historic Landmark.

Industry Township-
and Village

The village of Industry grew up on land laid out in 1836 by William McAllister. The post office in the village was established by 1833, however. A sawmill was built here in 1850 which was later purchased by the Baker Brothers in 1869. They subsequently added a flour mill. These operations were later taken over by George Engle. Industry was the site of an 800 foot deep salt well during the 19th century. The township of Industry was formed in February of 1856 out of Brighton. Quarrying of sandstone and limestone formed a major commercial interest in the area.

Smith's Ferry
Petroglyphs

- Located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania are a series of rock engravings employing many motifs thought to represent totemic symbols of the Delaware Indians. These petroglyphs are recorded as an archaeological site (36BV6) and are discussed again here by virtue of their listing on the PIHP. The petroglyphs cover an area of roughly 40 feet by 700 feet. Initial ~~costs~~ and photos of them were made by Dr. W. J. Holland of Carnegie Museum at the end of the 19th century. The engravings even then were generally inundated except during periods of extreme low water.

Elverson and
Pollock Pottery

- Thomas Elverson and Samuel Pollock established what was probably the first pottery in Beaver County. The business was located approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the village of Smith's Ferry near a steamboat landing known as Rock Port. Elverson and Pollock began operation in 1852 and ceased ca. 1860. They were most famous for the manufacture of Rockingham and yellowware pottery.

Smith's Ferry

- Located in the southwest corner of Ohio Township, Smith's Ferry is named for Thomas Smith, who also operated a ferry here as early

as 1799. Subsequent owners of the operation included Benjamin Dawson and Jessie Smith. The ferry serviced the two towns of Smith's Ferry and Georgetown for many years. The first house in the area was established by James Clark prior to 1792. Killed by the Indians, Clark was the first person to be buried in Georgetown Cemetery.

- Smith's Ferry Oilfields - Following the discovery of oil in the area, the first well near Smith's Ferry was dug by Patten, Finlen, Swan and Company in December of 1860. Subsequent wells were established by the Excelsior Company and the Emeline Oil Company.
- Glasgow Borough - The land on which the present borough stands was surveyed in 1836. George Dawson was an early land owner of the area although the first house known to have been built in the borough was that of Job Harvey. Glasgow was incorporated in 1854 and represented the terminus of the Sandy and Beaver Canal. This canal was begun in 1834 between the Ohio River and the Ohio Canal at present Bolivar, Ohio. It was completed in 1846 though not extensively used until the 1860's. The canal lock in Glasgow (Number 57) was located west of Main Street. At one time, a topographical depression running parallel with Main Street marked the course of the canal. The lock and dam were eventually completely dismantled.
- Little Beaver Creek - This is the final tributary of the Ohio River to enter along the north bank in Pennsylvania. By 1807, 2 gristmills and a sawmill were in operation within 2 miles of its mouth in addition to the Bowman, Bever and Coulter Paper Factory. Near the mouth of the stream was an early collection point for "Seneca oil". The Little Beaver had a bridge across it approximately 1 mile from its mouth as early as 1809. Located on this stream near Island Run was lock number 53 of the Sandy and Beaver Canal (see above) which is listed on the PIHP.
- United States Public Land Survey Beginning Point - The use of the rectangular land survey system was initiated here along the present Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary in September of 1785 by Thomas Hutchins, the first Geographer of

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the United States. The point is marked with a historic marker and is listed on both the PIHP and on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark.

Summary of Historical Period Cultural Resources

Along the North Bank of the Ohio River

A total of 93 historic period cultural resources along the north bank of the Ohio River have been singled out for discussion in this report. Undoubtedly, additional sites, both extant structures and the sites of former structures, could be identified by pedestrian surveys of the area. This procedure is quite necessary since many of the secondary sources which discuss historic site locations and conditions are themselves now 20-25 years old.

Not surprisingly, sites in this portion of the survey area are preponderantly those of early commercial interests. The majority of these businesses are concentrated in the section of the Ohio River from Rochester to the state border, thereby reflecting the heavy economic influences which the Ohio and Beaver Rivers have exerted on this region. Most of these commercial pursuits concerned themselves with the making or processing of iron, the manufacture of glass or boats in addition to the manufacture of pottery. In this sense, these down river enterprises reflect the same economic proclivities demonstrated for the Pittsburgh area itself. Unfortunately, only the Phillips and Graham boatyards have received recognition by inclusion on the PIHP. Of the remainder of the commercial sites, we unfortunately do not have sufficient information regarding their exact location, dates of operation, owners, etc. to suggest any of them at this time for potential eligibility to the National Register.

In regard to historic domestic structures, we have discussed 5 extant structures and 15 structure sites. The latter represents a minimum number of such sites since we have not included home sites of early settlers where a reasonable site location could not be assigned to the homestead. Other sites (e.g. Logstown and Shingas' Old Town) are reported to have had many individual log homes within their confines. These locations we have included not with the enumeration of individual homesteads but in the historic area category. Of the extant domestic structures listed on the National Register or PIHP, all are in Beaver County and 3 of the 4 are in Beaver Borough proper. This applies as well to the only site in this portion of the study area which has received extensive archaeological examination, Fort McIntosh. We would suggest that all of the identified sites be listed on the PIHP while additional information is necessary to make recommendations regarding nominations to the National Register.

	N.R.	PIHP	PE	E	Nominated NR	U	Total
<u>Extant Structures</u>							
Domestic	1X	3O,W,X				1C	5
Dams						1B	1
Libraries & Schools						1D	1
Church						1E	1
Total	1	3				4	8

Sites of Former
Structures With
Possible Archaeo-
logical Potential

Domestic						15	15
Prisons						2A,T	2
Libraries & Schools						4F,G,H,U	4
Cemetery						1V	1
Churches						3	3
Locks and Dams		2R,BB				1Z	3
Historic Indian Sites		3P,Q,Y				2I,J	5
Hospitals						1	1
Commercial Establishments		1N				44	45
Fishing Weir						1	1
Bridge						1AA	1

Sites Previously Studied
Archaeologically *

Military	1S	1S					2
Historic Area or District	3L,M,CC	3L,M,CC					6
Total	5	13				79	97**

*Logstown has received some preliminary archaeological study
 **Includes 4 sites listed twice

A Western Penitentiary
B David Island Dam
C Dickson Log House, Ben Avon
D School at Race Street and Ridge Avenue, Emsworth
E St. Mary's German Catholic Church, Haysville
F David Shields School at Broad, Thorn and Chestnut Streets,
Sewickley
G Sewickley Academy, Sewickley
H Edgeworth Seminary
I Indian Village at mouth of Little Sewickley Creek
J Logstown
K "Old Economy", Ambridge
L Ambridge area including Logstown
M Legionville
N Phillips and Graham boatyards, Freedom
O Captain Vicary House, Freedom
P Logan's Town/Sawcunk - Rochester/Beaver area
Q Shingas' Old Town, Rochester/Beaver area
R Girard Locks of Beaver and Lake Erie Canal
S Fort McIntosh
T Beaver County Jail, Beaver
U Beaver Academy
V Beaver Cemetery
W Patrick Mulvanen House, Beaver
X Matthew Quay Residence
Y Smith's Ferry Petroglyphs
Z Lock No. 57, Sandy and Beaver Canal, Glasgow
AA Bridge across Little Beaver Creek
BB Lock No. 53 of Sandy and Beaver Canal, Little Beaver Creek
CC United States Public Land Survey - Starting Point

Summary of Early Commercial Interests on the
North Bank of the Ohio River Discussed in This Report

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of Establishments</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Owner's Name and Location</u>
Acid maker	1	1889	Unknown, Emsworth
Airstrip	1	?	Unknown, Brunot's Island
Bank	1	1814	Bank of Beaver, Beaver
Bank	1	1872	Beaver Deposit Bank, Beaver
Bank	1	1896	Beaver Nat'l Bank, Beaver
Boatyard	1	?	Clark and Dickey, Rochester
Boatyard	1	?	Bidwell and Lukens, Rochester
Boatyard	1	1832	Phillips and Graham, Freedom
Boiler Maker and Construction	1	1890	F. R. Dravo and Company, Neville Island
Canal	1	1831	Beaver and Lake Erie Canal. Rochester/Beaver area
Ferry	1	1862	Rochester Steam Ferry, Rochester
Ferry	1	?	Benjamin Pound, Beaver
Ferry	1	1799	Thomas Smith, Smith's Ferry
Flour mill	1	?	Baker Brothers, Industry
Glass works	1	1872	Rochester Tumbler Co., Rochester
Glass works	1	1879	Rochester Flint Vial and Bottle Works, Rochester
Glass works	1	1897	Keystone Tumbler Co., Rochester
Glass works	1	1896	Beaver Valley Glass Mfg. Co., Rochester
Gristmill	2	1807	Unknown, Little Beaver Creek

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of Establishments</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Owner's Name and Location</u>
Gristmill	1	?	Andrew Jack, Bellevue
Gristmill	1	<u>ca.</u> 1805	William and David Courtney, Emsworth
Gristmill/Hotel	1	1834	Leaf House, Rochester
Iron foundry	1	1861	Anderson foundry, Rochester
Lumber mill	1	1855	Wm Miller and Sons, Rochester
Mill	1	<u>ca.</u> 1802	John Cheney, Emsworth
Oilfield	1	1860	Patten, Finlen, Swan & Co., Smith's Ferry
Oilfield	2	<u>ca.</u> 1860	Excelsior Co and Emeline Oil Co., Smith's Ferry
Oilworks	1	1889	Freedom Oil Works, Freedom
Paper mill	1	<u>ca.</u> 1828	Big Beaver Paper Mill, Beaver
Paper mill	1	1807	Bowman, Beaver, Coulter, Little Beaver Creek
Pottery	1	1890	Keystone Pottery Co., Rochester
Pottery	1	1852	Elverson and Pollock, Smith's Ferry
Quarry	1	?	Unknown, Industry
Racetrack	1	?	Unknown, Brunot's Island
Salt well	1	?	Unknown, Industry
Sawmill	1	<u>ca.</u> 1869	Saker Brothers, Industry
Store	1	<u>ca.</u> 1837	John Garrison, Sewickley
Store	1	?	Robert and James Green, Sewickley
Tavern	1	?	Andrew Jack, Bellevue
Tavern	1	<u>ca.</u> 1837	John Snead, Freedom

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of Establishments</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Owner's Name and Location</u>
Tavern	1	<u>ca.</u> 1800	Daniel Leet, Leetsdale
Trading Post	1	<u>ca.</u> 1748	G. Croghan, Beaver area

Sites Currently Listed on the Pennsylvania
Inventory of Historic Places (PIHP) and on the
National Register of Historic Places - Ohio River (North Bank)

National Register

Fort McIntosh, Beaver
Matthew Quay residence, Beaver
"Old Economy", Ambridge
Legionville
United States Public Land Survey Starting Point

Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places

Captain Vicary House, Freedom
Girard Locks of Beaver and Lake Erie Canal, Rochester
Fort McIntosh, Beaver
Logan's Town/Sawcunk, Rochester/Beaver area
Shingas' Old Town, Rochester Beaver area
Patrick Mulvanen House, Beaver
Matthew Quay Residence, Beaver
Ambridge area including Logstown
Legionville
United States Public Land Survey Starting Point
Smith's Ferry Petroglyphs
Lock No. 53, Sandy and Beaver Canal
Phillips and Graham Boatyards, Freedom

Ohio River - North Bank
Rivermile Locations
for Historic Period Sites

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Rivermile</u>
44.	Old Economy	17
45.	Ambridge Area	15.4 to 18.2
46.	Logstown	ca. 15.4 to 19
47.	Legionville	ca. 19.2
48.	Captain Vicary house, Freedom	ca. 23 to 23.9
49.	Phillips and Graham boatyards, Freedom	ca. 23 to 23.9
50.	Logan's Town/Saucunk	ca. 26.2
51.	Shinga's Old Town	ca. 26.2
52.	Girard Locks of the Pennsylvania Canal	ca. 25.3
53.	Fort McIntosh, Beaver, Pennsylvania	26.3
54.	Patrick Mulvanen House, Beaver	ca. 26-26.5
55.	Matthew Quay Residence, 205 College Avenue, Beaver	ca. 26-26.5
56.	Smith's Ferry Petroglyphs, Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania	ca. 38.8-39
57.	Lock No. 53 of Sandy and Beaver Canal, Little Beaver Creek	39.5
58.	United States Public Land Survey Beginning Point	40

Cultural Resources on the South Bank of
The Ohio River

The south bank of the Ohio River to the Ohio border was not as heavily populated as the north bank, and it has been extensively industrialized.

- McKee's Rocks - was originally part of a 1766 land grant of Alexander McKee upon which the McKee family built a home called Fairview which George Washington visited in 1770. Alexander McKee fled to Canada during the American Revolution where he was prominent in the British Indian Affairs Department. His brother, James McKee then occupied the site. It was here that the McKee's Rock prehistoric mound and village site was located and excavated at various times (see prehistoric section). McKee's Rocks only became important when the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad established its freight and repair yards here. Soon thereafter a series of major industries opened including: the Iron City Bridge Works in 1881 (which constructed the 33rd street bridge in Pittsburgh), the Pittsburgh Steel Works (1882) and the Vulcan Forge and Iron Works (1882). The McKee's Rocks bridge is an important landmark in the area the construction of which postdates 1900. Adjoining McKee's Rocks is Stowe Township incorporated in December of 1869. This was initially a portion of Alexander McKee's former land grant. Robinson Township was first settled by James Bell in 1769 and was originally part of Fayette Township until 1801. Within Robinson Township there is Chartiers Borough incorporated in September of 1872. In this borough, several major and early industries were established including the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company (1862), the Pennsylvania Lead Company (1872), which obtained its ores from Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, and the Chartiers Iron and Steel Company (1883).
- Aliquippa - (Hopewell Township). Its name was derived from Alloquepi meaning "a hat", and is the name of a prominent female Indian leader of the 18th century to whom the title of Queen was given by an early visitor. The name is of Delaware origin, but the woman was

supposedly a Seneca. Queen Aliquippa was first mentioned in 1748 and 1749 as residing in a village (commonly referred to as Aliquippa's Town) at the mouth of Chartier's Creek by Conrad Weiser and Celoron de Bienville. She is also said to have lived near Fort Duquesne, then at the mouth of the Youghiogheny at McKeesport where she was living in 1753. She died at the home of George Croghan in 1754. Aliquippa also owes its development to the industrialization of the Ohio River. On the river bank within the town are located the immense facilities of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation which extend westward to Monaca in Center township.

Monaca

- (Center Township) was first known as Phillipsburg founded by Stephen Phillips, a partner in the Phillips and Graham steamboat firm which between 1822 and 1832 built 32 steamboats including the Mohawk, the largest steamboat to have been launched on the Ohio up to that time. The area was first settled in 1813 by an exiled Frenchman, Francis Helvedi who raised Merino sheep. In 1832 Bernhart Mueller (also known as Count de Leon) and 250 secessionists from the Harmony Society at Old Economy in Ambridge established the New Philadelphia Society. By 1839, the society had disbanded and the town was incorporated as Monaca. In 1880 the Phoenix Glass Company was built here and as elsewhere, the iron and steel industry became the mainstay of the economy of the area. The original town of Phillipsburg is on the PIHP.

Between Monaca and Georgetown there are a number of important historic sites among which are:

- Brodhead's Road - This road was cut from Fort Pitt to Fort McIntosh in Beaver by General Lachlan McIntosh in 1778 and was named for General Daniel Brodhead who succeeded him in command. Its purpose was to allow the supplying of Fort McIntosh by an overland route. The section of the road that cuts down the bank to the Ohio River is still visible. The road is listed on the PIHP.

Service
Theological
Seminary

- Just southwest of Monaca was the first theological seminary west of the Allegheny Mountains and the second divinity school in the country. Service Seminary was the first such school established by the Associate Presbyterian Church. It opened in April, 1794 and consisted of the home of Dr. John Anderson and a 2 storey log building called Eudolpha Hall. The seminary subsequently moved to Xenia, Ohio in 1855. The site is recorded on the PIHP.

Shippingport
Atomic Power
Plant

- Located at Shippingport is the world's first atomic power plant.

Georgetown

- Situated at the Ohio/Pennsylvania border is the second oldest town in the county which was laid out in 1793 by Benomi Dawson. It was an important river town and had many inns, hotels and taverns. Georgetown is listed on the PIHP.

Summary of Historic Period Cultural Resources Along the
South Bank of the Ohio River

In distinction to the north bank of the river, the south bank of the Ohio yielded a total of but 16 historic period sites within the impact zone. Of this number, none are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and only 4 are currently carried on the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places. Of the 12 additional sites of historic interest, 10 represent early or salient commercial ventures in the area which reflect the strongly business oriented forks of the area. The Shippingport Atomic Power plant stands out among this group as a candidate for the National Register in light of its increasing importance as the site of one of the first atomic power generating plants in the United States.

Summary of Historic Period Sites Along the
South Bank of the Ohio River

	N.R.	PIHP	PE	E	Nominated		Total
					N.R.	U	
EXTANT STRUCTURES							
Domestic						1 ^A	1
Commercial Establishments			1 ^I			2 ^{B,D}	3
Total			1			3	4
SITES OF FORMER STRUCTURES WITH POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL							
Military			1 ^F				1
Churches & Seminaries			1 ^G				1
Historic Indian Sites						1 ^C	1
Commercial Establishments						7	7
Historic Area			2 ^{E,H}				2
Total			4			8	12
Totals		4	1			11	16

- A Fairview - McKee family home in McKees Rocks
- B Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad repair yards
- C Aliquippa's Camp near mouth of Chartier's Creek
- D Jones and Laughlin Steel Works
- E Phillipsburg
- F Goodhead Road
- G Service Theological Seminary
- H Georgetown
- I Shippingport Atomic Power Plant

Summary of Early Commercial Interests
on the South Bank of the Ohio River
Discussed in this Report

Description	Number of Businesses	Date	Owner's Name and Location
Bridge Works	1	1881	Iron City bridge work, McKees Rocks
Steel Company	1	1882	Pittsburgh Steel Works, McKees Rocks
Iron Works	1	1882	Vulcan Forge and Iron Works, McKees Rocks
Coal and Coke Works	1	1862	Mansfield Coal and Coke Works, Chartiers Borough
Lead Company	1	1872	Pennsylvania Lead Company, Chartiers Borough
Steel Company	1	1883	Chartiers Iron and Steel Company, Chartiers Borough
Boat Yard	1	1822	Phillips and Graham, Monaca

Sites Currently Listed on the
Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places (PIHP)
and on the National Register of Historic
Places - South Bank of the Ohio River

National Register

No sites

Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places

Brodhead Road
Service Theological Seminary
Phillipsburg
Georgetown

Ohio River - South Bank
Rivermile Locations
for Historic Period Sites

<u>Up No.</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Rivermile</u>
59.	Phillipsburg	25
60.	Service Theological Seminary	25.5
61.	Brodhead Road	26.4
62.	Georgetown	39

Historic Period Cultural
Resources Along the
Beaver River

The Beaver River is the principal northern tributary of the Ohio River in its course from Pittsburgh to the western border of Pennsylvania. The name derives from the Delaware word for beaver, Amockwi. The name of the river in Delaware was Amockwi-sipu or Amockwi-hanne. The French referred to it as Rivière au Castor (Beaver River). In many early English language accounts, it is called Big Beaver Creek.

This river joins the Ohio 25.4 rivermiles below Pittsburgh. Its length is 21 miles, and it drains an area of 3150 square miles. There are several series of rapids or falls along the Beaver, the slope of which ranges from 1.6 inches to 11.3 inches per mile. This sloping drainage results in an overall fall of 69 feet in the last 5 miles of the river. This fact, combined with its proximity to the Ohio River encouraged the early development of water-powered mills along its banks. Most of these business concerns developed after 1800, yet as early as the 1780's there is some indication that Isaac Craig and Stephen Bayard were operating a salt well somewhere along the river. By 1800, a sawmill, flour mill, planing mill, forge and charcoal furnace were in operation here as well.

Some of the historic period cultural resources at the confluence of the Beaver and Ohio Rivers have already been discussed. In this section, we shall simply enumerate some of the more outstanding and prominent of such resources from present Beaver Falls, approximately 4 miles above the Ohio to the confluence itself.

Beaver Falls - The present borough of Beaver Falls is located approximately 4 miles north of the Ohio River at the Middle Falls of the Beaver. Daniel Brodhead, one-time commander at Fort McIntosh took out warrants for approximately 800 acres of land along Walnut Bottom Run opposite the location of the town in 1792. Brodhead sold property in 1801 to David Hoopes on which Hoopes, Townsend and Company constructed a sawmill and the second flour mill in the area. Sometime between 1800 and 1806 the town plot for Brighton, as Beaver Falls was then known, was made by Isaac Wilson and surveyed by the Constable brothers. Hoopes, Townsend and Company, perhaps including Isaac Wilson, opened the first blast furnace in the county in 1802, although it appears that the furnace did not actually begin operations until 1804. A forge may have been present as an adjunct to the furnace from the first, or it may have not been added until 1806. This operation was abandoned ca. 1826. Nothing remains of the works. In a similar operation, Wilson, Barker and Gregg operated a blast furnace in 1808 which used local "kidney ore". Industry in the

Brighton area continued to expand. By 1814, there were reportedly 4 gristmills, 2 sawmills, a fulling mill and a wool and cotton carding works in the area. In 1822 (and again in the 1860's) the U.S. government studied the area as a possible site for the construction of an arsenal.

In 1829, James Patterson operated a flour mill in Brighton and Archibald Robertson opened a steam-powered paper mill which he ran until 1849.

In 1859, the Harmony Society purchased the land of Brighton (or "Old Brighton") for \$34,500 and subsequently enlarged the town limits by about 3 miles along the Beaver River. It was not until 1868, however, that the borough was incorporated as Beaver Falls.

Geneva College, situated in Beaver Falls, was founded in 1848 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Northwood, Ohio. The Harmony Society offered the Church 10 acres of land in Beaver Falls in 1879, and the college relocated there in 1880. Stone for the "Old Main" building of the campus was quarried on the campus itself. Geneva College is listed on the PIHP.

Bausman (1904, Vol. 2: 670-684) gives a reasonably complete list of early industries established in Beaver Falls during the 19th century, among which was the Mayer Pottery, Limited, established in 1881.

New Brighton

- This community developed on the eastern bank of the Beaver River just southeast of Beaver Falls. The name "New Brighton" served to distinguish the town from Brighton (or Old Brighton) as Beaver Falls was called prior to 1868. New Brighton is the site of a wooden blockhouse constructed ca. 1788 which saw service until 1793. This structure, which stood at what is now the corner of Third and Main Streets, was designed to protect the area from Indian threats after the deactivation of Fort McIntosh. From 1791 to 1793, William Wilson of Pittsburgh operated an Indian trading store out of the blockhouse. The site where the blockhouse once stood is marked by a granite boulder erected by the DAR. It is listed on the PIHP.

One additional structure is listed on the PIHP and that is the home of authoress Grace Greenwood at 1221 Third Avenue, New Brighton. Ms. Greenwood was a well-known writer about life in the New Brighton area.

Fallston

- The lower falls of the Beaver occur at present day Fallston where David Townsend purchased land in 1799 and erected a sawmill in 1800. By 1810, industrial development had grown to the extent that the famous "House Full of Machines" contained in one building an oil mill, fulling mill, gun boring mill, carding mill, nail factory and a mill for the sawing of whetstones. Fallston is listed on the PIHP.

Bridgewater

- This community just north of Beaver was originally composed of 2 sections, Sharon, settled ca. 1798 where the first bridge across the Beaver River was built, and Bridgewater proper. Robert Darragh was an early settler in the area about 1798. In 1832, Sharon contained a sawmill, a salt work, an iron foundry a wind mill factory, several boat-yards and a brewery. In 1806 Aaron Burr had boats constructed at Sharon on the flats between what was then Brady's Run (possibly Hamilton's Run) and the Beaver River which he planned to take on his expeditions to Louisiana. Murray's Hotel was located near the mouth of Brady's Run ca. 1840 and was a popular local site. At this same time, some of the residents of the Bridgewater area grew silk cocoons for the silk industry of the Harmony Society at Economy.

Sometime prior to 1857, Lute and James Hamilton opened a pottery in Bridgewater where they produced common stoneware crocks and jugs from clay reported to have come from the western bank of Brady's Run. This is believed to be the second pottery to open in the Beaver area. During the years 1857-1858, the Hamilton Brothers moved to Greensboro, Greene County, Pennsylvania where they continued their pottery making operation.

Beaver Point
or Stone's
Point

- Extending along the floodplain of the Beaver River from just below Bridgewater to the mouth of the Beaver was an area known as Beaver Point

or Stone's Point. This was purchased in 1803 by the Harmony Society where they constructed a warehouse used until the 1850's. Niblon's Ferry ran between the warehouse site and the east bank of the river. This area was also the scene of much early boat building activity. John Dickey built the first steam boat used for passenger service between Pittsburgh and Beaver here. The steamers Beaver, Fallston, New Castle and many others were constructed at Beaver Point.

Summary of Historic Period Cultural

Resources Along the Beaver River

A total of 39 historic period cultural resources have been discussed for the portion of the study area along the Beaver River. This total excludes cultural resources in Beaver and Rochester Boroughs which were evaluated in the discussion of the north bank of the Ohio River. The number is certainly not inclusive of all possible historic cultural resources on the Beaver; rather, it is intended to selectively reflect what we believe to be some of the more historically important of such sites. Importance here is defined by including sites which were unique, those which represented technological innovation in the area, those with established temporal precedence, or those which have played a larger role in the history of the development of the United States.

Historic sites on the Beaver River have received a minimum of recognition through inclusion on either the National Register or the PIHP. No sites are presently listed on the National Register and only 4 are included on the PIHP. The vast majority of unassessed sites are or were commercial establishments, including a particularly wide variety of mills. This is not surprising considering the suitability of the Beaver for providing both water power and good transportation. Of the 34 unassessed commercial establishment sites, we would suggest that at least 9 are worthy of further immediate recognition either through nomination to the National Register or, minimally, by being listed on the PIHP. Further, other sites listed and discussed in this report should be further evaluated by pedestrian survey to determine their current state of preservation. Concerning this, it is our belief that due to the heavily industrialized and residential nature of the area, very few above ground, physical remains of these sites have survived. This is however, only a conviction which should be either supported or refuted by on-the-ground historical surveys. For this reason, most of the sites which we have discussed are listed as "sites of former structures with possible archaeological potential" except in cases where above ground evidence is known to have survived.

The 9 sites which we would specifically propose for further research are:

The Hoopes Townsend and Company Blast Furnace (1802),
Forge (1806?), flour mill (1801), and sawmill (1801)
The Hamilton Pottery (pre-1857)
Mayer Pottery (1881)
Craig and Bayard Salt Works (ca. 1700)
Harmony Society Warehouse (ca. 1803)
Aaron Burr boatyards at Sharon (1805-6)

In the case of the first 4 sites, each represents either the earliest occurrence of such a site in the area, or is among the first. The Hamilton Brothers pottery site is important since it represents the predecessor of their more famous operation in Greene County, Pennsylvania. The Mayer pottery also is a well-established name in the history of 19th century ceramic technology. The Craig and Bayard Salt Works represents surely one of the earliest industries in the area, while the Harmony Warehouse is indicative of the far reaching socio-economic effect which that religious community exerted upon the area. The boatyards at Sharon (present Bridgewater) where Aaron Burr had boats constructed for his trip into the Louisiana Territory reflect an important yet little known fact about the Beaver River.

Summary of Historic Period Sites Along the Beaver River

	N.R.	PIHP	PE	E	Nominated N.R.	U	Total
<hr/>							
<u>Extant Structures</u>							
Domestic		1 ^C					1
<hr/>							
Libraries & Schools		1 ^A					1
<hr/>							
<u>Sites of Former Structures With Possible Archaeo- logical Potential</u>							
Military		1 ^B					1
<hr/>							
Bridges						1 ^E	1
<hr/>							
Commercial Establishments		1 ^D				34	35
<hr/>							
<u>Sites Previously Studied Archaeo- logically</u>							
<hr/>							
<u>Historic Area or District</u>							
<hr/>							
TOTAL		4				35	39

- A Geneva College
- B Blockhouse on the Beaver River at New Brighton
- C Grace Greenwood Home, New Brighton
- D "House Full of Machines", Fallston
- E Bridge located at Bridgewater - First such across the Beaver River

Summary of Early Commercial Interests on the
Beaver River Discussed in this Report

Description	Number of Businesses	Date	Owner's Name and Location
Blast Furnace	1	1802	Hoopes, Townsend and Co., Beaver Falls
Blast Furnace	1	1808	Wilson, Barker and Gregg, Beaver Falls
Boatyard	1	1806	Aaron Burr, Sharon
Boatyard	2	1832	Unknown, Bridgewater
Boatyard	1	?	John Dickey, Beaver Point
Brewery	1	1832	Unknown, Bridgewater
Carding Mill	1	1814	Unknown, Beaver Falls
Charcoal Furnace	1	1800	Unknown, Unknown
Ferry	1	ca.1803	Niblon, Beaver Point
Flour Mill	1	1800	Unknown, Unknown
Flour Mill	1	1801	Hoopes, Townsend and Co., Beaver Falls
Flour Mill	3	1814	Unknown, Beaver Falls
Flour Mill	1	1829	James Patterson, Beaver Falls
Forge	1	1800	Unknown, Unknown
Forge	1	1806?	Hoopes, Townsend and Co., Beaver Falls
Forge	1	1832	Unknown, Bridgewater
Fulling Mill	1	1814	Unknown, Beaver Falls
Hotel	1	1832	Murray, Bridgewater
Paper Mill	1	1849	Archibald Robertson, Beaver Falls

Description	Number of Businesses	Date	Owner's Name and Location
Planing Mill	1	1800	Unknown, Unknown
Pottery	1	pre-1857	Hamilton Pottery, Bridgewater
Pottery	1	1881	Mayer Pottery, Beaver Falls
Salt Well	1	<u>ca.</u> 1780	Craig and Bayard, Unknown
Salt Works	1	1832	Unknown, Sharon
Sawmill	1	1800	Unknown, Unknown
Sawmill	1	1801	Hoopes Townsend and Co., Beaver Falls
Sawmill	1	1814	Unknown, Beaver Falls
Sawmill	1	1832	Unknown, Sharon
Silk Production	?*	<u>ca.</u> 1830	Unknou, Bridgewater
Warehouse	1	<u>ca.</u> 1803	Harmony Society, Beaver Point
Wind Mill Factory	1	1832	Unknown, Sharon
TOTAL			

* Counted as "1 industry" although many people may have engaged
in growing of silk cacoons

Beaver River
Rivermile Locations
for Historic Period Sites

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Miles above confluence of Beaver and Ohio Rivers</u>
59.	"House Full of Machines," Fallston	ca. 1.8
60.	Grace Greenwood Home, New Brighton	ca. 2-4
61.	Blockhouse on the Beaver River at New Brighton	ca. 2-4
62.	Geneva College, Beaver Falls	ca. 4-5

Historic Period Cultural Resource Summary

A total of 270 historic period sites including extant structures as well as potential archaeological sites were isolated along those sections of the Allegheny, Monongahela, Ohio and Beaver Rivers in Pennsylvania within the specified project area. This total includes 64 sites currently carried on the PIHP, 17 sites now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 17 sites which are listed as potentially eligible for the National Register and 186 sites that are unassessed in terms of their cultural resource potential.

The site totals for each river drainage are summarized in the following table while additional data for each river are available in specific preceeding sections of this report. Note that a "categorical total" is included which sums sites according to the actual number of represented categories:

	Total Actual Sites	PIHP	NR	PE	U	Categorized Total
Allegheny	84	21	6	14	47	88*
Monongahela	38	22	6	2	14	44**
North Bank of Ohio	93	13	5	--	79	97***
South Bank of Ohio	16	4	-	1	11	16
Beaver	39	4	-	-	35	39
Totals	270	64	17	17	186	284

* Includes 4 sites listed in more than 1 category

** Includes 6 sites listed in more than 1 category

*** Includes 4 sites listed in more than 1 category

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